REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,676.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MECCA, 1450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimli- patam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 9 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MARS, 3,356 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 30th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 21st December 1876.
Do. do. 10th January 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th November 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly broken, Rs. 1,290.

A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (the Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high, very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.

"Snowden," dappled Grey, a thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs. 450.

A large and compactly built Iron Grey Charger, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.

An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.

A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Breed Mare, Rs. 600.

A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
" BRANKSOME HALL	—	29th November.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, by order of Mortgagee and at the consent of Mortgagor, the following jewellery :—

4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl necklace, 2 gold bangles, 2 gold necklaces, 2 gold bangles, 1 gold haar, 1 gold necklace, 1 gold goongree, 1 gold thimble, 3 gold English watches, 3 gold lockets, 1 ruby ring, 1 pair silver toras, 1 silver tea set.

1 case of parian busts of different sizes.

1 case of toys of different sorts.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of Leather Beltings and Steel Bars.
A quantity of Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.
10 Cases T. Red Prints.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
5 " Grey Shirtings.
On account of Heptoola Tyebjee and Abdoolhusson Tyebally.
B B—313/31—3 Cases Foolscap Papers.
G S—321/60—2 Cases Foolscap Papers.
G N S—N S—501/580—15 Cases Foolscap Papers.
On account of Abdoolhusein Abdoolally.
G N S—N S—501/580—4 Cases Foolscap Papers.
On account of Messrs. Dadabhoy & Co.
K M—H A—24—1 Case Boots and Shoes ex s. s. Indus.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASKS DISINFECTING POWDER AND ALSO PIPES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order and on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following landed Ex s.s. "Naples, :"—20 casks universal disinfecting powder for the use of cess pits, slaughter houses, urinals, sewres, and for the domestic disinfection in hospitals, houses and sick rooms.

Also on the same day, time and place, for closing an account a quantity of Iron Pipes ½, ¾, 1, 1½ and 2 inches.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One self driving phaeton with moveable box ; one English-built mail phaeton ; one English double set of harness (new) ; one snider rifle ; fancy purdah (carpets) ; shikary cloth : few dozens of sillery monsseux, amontilado and shery.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRYMBO WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instantf at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder :—

Ex "Guy Mannering."

600 tons Brymbo Welsh Hartley Coals, landed about 2 months ago.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF BENGAL DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Pinjrapole Lane by order of Moteechund and Purbhoodass and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta. 554 bags Bengal dry ginger.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1876 at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned well known and valuable landed property, situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of which though much sought after by capitalists is seldom offered for sale.

All that piece of land, with the messuages, chawls and dwelling houses standing thereon, situated on the south side of and fronting the Musjid Bunder Cross Road in Mandvy [illegible] district, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1795-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue [illegible] 990, 1262, 1292 1292 1462, and 1502 (the [illegible] being numbered 31 in the books of the [illegible] assessment, and bounded on the north by the [illegible] Cross Road, on the east by the Duriasthan [illegible] partly by the property of Narron Valjee and [illegible] by the property of Raghoonath Roopajee, [illegible] the Dongree Jao Souza Street, which said property [illegible] pied by tenants of the vendor, Sonebee, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Fazul Hubibbhoy, [illegible] Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor to the Vendor, at his Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, direct, or through the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S
LOGICAL,
LYRICAL,
LAUGHABLE,
LEVITABLE,
AND
LACONICAL
WANDERINGS.

WILLARD
is
COMING.

MDLLE. PAULINE TERLECKI
is
COMING.

HUDSON
is
COMING.

MISS MARGUERITA WYNN
is
COMING.

VOLTAIRE
is
COMING.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th November 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENGINE AND BOILERS!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that OFFERS will be received by this Company at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, for the sale of the following Engines and Boilers :—

Two Pairs Horizontal High Pressure Compound Condensing Steam Engines of 30 Nominal Horse Power each, by Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow and Co. of Manchester.

Two Lancashire Boilers of double Flues, 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter, by Messrs. Yeats. Working pressure at present 60 lbs.

These Engines and Boilers can be seen working in the Company's Mill, Gamdevee, at any time during the day.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents,
Victoria Manufacturing Company (Limited).

Bombay, 10th November 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited,

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
Head Office,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money ; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides [illegible] nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds [illegible] be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercise [illegible] control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive [illegible] purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, [illegible] or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are [illegible] consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To remove any apprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without [illegible]

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row

PRESENTS.

LADIES'	WEDDING.	GENTLEMEN'S
Gold Bracelets. Gold Brooches. Gold Lockets. Gold Suites. Sets of Earrings. Jewelled Rings. Fans. Chatelaines. Work Baskets. Lady's Companions. Photo Frames. Albums. Envelope Cases and Portfolios. Waist Bags. Scent Bottle Cases. Glove and Handkerchief. Boxes. Church Services. Hymn Books. Silver Card Cases. Ivory Card Cases. Dressing Cases. Writing Cases. Silver Thimbles. Gold Thimbles. Scent Bottles. Bouquet Holders.	Electro Plated Fruit Stands. Cellarettes. Cruet Stands. Tea and Coffee Services. Sets of Napkin Rings. Salts. Glass Flower Vases. Porcelain Vases. Parian Statues. Ice Buckets. Travelling Clocks. Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests. Albums. Card Trays. Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses. Lamps. Sets of Table Glass Ware. Sets of Crockery Ware. Dessert Sets. CHRISTENING. Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoon. Silver Cups. Silver Mugs. Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon. Silver Bells and Choral.	Meerschaum Pipes. Cigar Holders. Cigar Cases. Cigarette Cases. Riding Whips. Field Glasses. Sets of Muffineers. Automatic Lamps. Cigar Lamps. Photo Frames. Gold Snuff Boxes. Silver Snuff Boxes. Pocket Books. Courier Bags. Spirit Flasks. Dressing Cases. Writing Cases. Sets of Gold Studs. Card Cases. Carriage Clocks. Watches. Gold Alberts. Gold Pencil Cases. Silver Pencil Cases. Gold Rings. Scarf Rings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,
With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6 ; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8. COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

A to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

In consequence of the
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
and
GREAT SUCCESS
of the highly amusing and celebrated Musical Farce,
THE TWO GREGORIES
and the
GRAND LONDON BURLESQUE,
ILL-TROVATORE !
They will be repeated on this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY ! SHERRY !—Pale Dry DINNER WINE at Rs. 19 per dozen. Apply to W J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

WANTED, a square PIANO in good order. State Maker's name and price to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GIESLER and Co.'s	
Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
"	" 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s	
Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	" 30 "
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON	
No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen,
" 2 Rich Fruity Port	" 27 "
" 3 Red Port	" 23 "
"Montigo" Red Wine	" 14 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.
Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,916 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. ; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. ; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY ; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road ; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA at Khetwady.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters. The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
Factories : Aberdeen and London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Diziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay : Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta ; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY,
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond).

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents.—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

WE have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For analysis, testimonials and prices, see the Company's advertisement.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrate Water can be had at the following reduced prices :—

Cask, containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs. 16 0.
" " 6 " Quarts .... " 18 0
" " 4 " " .... " 13 0

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natural Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy, for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. ; Bombay, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. ; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co. ; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

EXCHANGE WANTED into the BOMBAY STAFF CORPS by a CAPTAIN in a British Regiment going Home next season (1877-78). A BONUS will be given for an IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENT. Apply stating Bonus required to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, in Telewara, Delhi, opposite the Cashmere Gate, a new substantially built GROUND FLOOR BUILDING with Outhouses standing in a Compound measuring about two-thirds of an acre, well suited for a camping ground, or for temporary occupation during the Durbar.

For further particulars apply to Mr. W. WILSON, Cawnpore, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Bombay.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
GRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Outstation Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post-free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
Wm. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER.

Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE New Members who joined the Company during the past year effected Assurances to the extent of £1,509,528. This, it may be mentioned, is the largest business which has ever been placed upon the Books of any of the Scotch Life Assurance Offices in a single year.

The Assets of the Company at 15th Nov. last, amounted to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually, and the whole Deeds and Securities of the Company are periodically examined by a Committee of Professional Gentlemen whose report may be obtained on application.

The Rates of Premium for India have recently been revised and may be obtained with every information on application at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, October 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 27th Nov. 1876.

No telegraphic intelligence from Home of to-day's date has come in up to the time of writing, and as usual on mail-day when nothing of an extraordinary character intervenes, business has been extremely quiet.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 25th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 52,67,493
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,, 1,12,067
Deposits	Dec.	,, 20,65,556
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 25,342
Loans	Dec.	,, 1,31,536
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 7,53,353
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,, 2,21,604
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 44,29,659

These alterations on the whole may be taken as satisfactory. The large increase in Cash, due as it is to the increase of the Treasury Balance, is not of itself a particularly strong feature, as the Government are probably paying in merely to meet early requirements, but it is satisfactory to find that they are not likely to draw upon the resources of the Bank for famine expenses as some people anticipated. The large Withdrawals from Deposits show a demand for money to some extent, but as Liabilities are thereby reduced proportionately, the relative strength of the Bank is not affected, while the demand for Accommodation continues to decline.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened at Saturday's quotations, but a firmer feeling became apparent later on, and Bank Bills were offered at slightly higher rates, while an advance of 1/16d. was established on Private Paper. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 13/16d, per Rupee.	
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9 3/16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have been sold at 1/16 premium, but we have not heard of anything in 60 days' sight which is still quoted nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is in strong request at if anything slightly higher rates, but there are not many sellers, and transactions therefore have been limited. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 98⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛.

The Share Market continues very firm, although only a moderate business is doing. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. higher. Port Canning Land shares Rs. 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm and advancing. Jewraz Balloo have advanced Rs. 15, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 15, National Spinning Rs. 20, Soonderdass Spinning Rs. 25, Sassoon Rs. 10 and Manockjee Petits Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies the only movements reported are an advance of Rs. 5 in East India and a decline of Rs. 10 in Volkart's United.

Cotton to-day has been very firm with a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, both in Old ready and New Crop for future delivery. Some few purchases of Old Dhollera have been made for export to cover November shipment, but transactions to-day have been mostly for local consumption. The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton:—

Old Dhollera Good Fair ready Rs. 184 per candy.
,, ,, Fully Good Fair ,, 190 ,,
New ,, do April 191 ,,
,, Akote Best February 203 ,,
,, Omra Fully Good Fair ,, 196 ,,
,, ,, Good Fair ,, 191 ,,
,, Hingunghaut Best January 225 ,,
,, Ginned Broach ,, February 215 ,,

In Seeds business is quite at a standstill for the time being. Buyers find the greatest difficulty in obtaining delivery against forward contracts, and any clean parcels are picked up at comparatively high prices, while contracts for April delivery of the New Crop are but sparingly dealt in, owing to anticipations of similar difficulties. We quote Linseed ready, Rs. 6/13 to Rs. 6/14, April, Rs. 6/4 to Rs. 6/6; Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7; April delivery, Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

Freights by steamer are slightly firmer since the sailing of the Strathleven, and £2 to £-2-2-6 are now the current quotations for Liverpool. By sail there is absolutely no cargo offering, and except for country charters there is no employment obtainable here for sailing ships.

Piece Goods are quiet but steady. Transactions from first hands are small, but in the Bazaar a moderate business is passing. A steady demand exists for local made Goods and Yarns, especially the latter which continue to harden in price.

Coals are quieter, and except for late arrival there are not many buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	692½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	13,948	2,000	all	25	1,005
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all		120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	540
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	265
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 .s*	1,150
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 .c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,575
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all		275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	880
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		1,050
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450		550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,110
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,090
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,250
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000		900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,105
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,100
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30		37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all		420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerird S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	650	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,100
Soonderdass Spinning	500	1,000	all	50 p.s.	975
Do do. ½ Share	500	500	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th November as compared with the statement issued on the 18th November:—

Liabilities.	18th Nov. Rs.	25th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	53,96,306	1,06,63,799
Do. do. do. at Branches	13,34,660	14,46,727
Other Deposits	1,47,94,407	1,27,28,851
Post Bills	48,984	49,199
Cash Credit undrawn	4,02,082	4,32,486
	3,39,76,439	3,73,21,062
Assets.		
Government Securities	40,71,784	40,97,122
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,82,336	15,78,886
Loans on Security of do. do.	15,80,049	14,46,519
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,768	1,303
Bills Discounted	1,19,05,663	1,11,52,313
Stamps	4,195	4,220
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,16,806		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,23,041	2,01,437
Cash and Currency Notes	1,40,45,797	1,84,75,456
	3,39,76,439	3,73,21,062

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st November compared with that for 14th November:—

Liabilities.	14th November. Rs.	A.	P.	21st November. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,72,772	7	9	16,72,762	7	9
Treasury Balance	2,08,94,938	6	8	1,85,52,341	7	3
Other Deposits	2,23,60,429	7	11	2,57,89,393	6	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,67,386	12	11	2,66,455	8	7
Sundries	6,88,637	9	6	7,18,466	9	3
Rs.	6,63,84,164	12	9	6,69,99,419	7	1
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,31,123	7	8	1,34,82,510	1	6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	62,34,761	13	3	60,45,747	11	2
Credits on ditto	50,57,006	12	11	58,92,668	10	0
Bills Discounted	1,76,07,931	2	7	1,72,45,566	6	10
Balances with other Banks	4,74,936	10	1	4,88,972	0	6
Bullion	10,082	0	9	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,41,881	6	1	10,42,729	9	7
Stamps	11,303	1	6	12,093	14	9
Sundries	1,39,420	8	7	1,41,707	15	4
Cash at Head Office	1,00,57,106	3	1	1,09,53,760	12	9
Do. at Branches	1,23,68,611	10	3	1,16,83,630	3	11
Rs.	6,63,84,164	12	9	6,69,99,419	7	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Englishman" Thursday Evening.

Last week's tendency towards dearer money has not been maintained, and bazaar rates are again slightly below those at the Bank of Bengal, where the minimum remains at 7 per cent., although Government has further drawn heavily 21½ lakhs against their cash balances there, which are now reduced to 185 lakhs, head office and branches included. Money, however, is accumulating in hands of the general public; the private deposits in the Bank have this week increased 28 lakhs, the total now standing at 257 lakhs, a rise from 156 lakhs on 3rd October. Therefore, notwithstanding the continuance of a good steady trade demand, considerable shipments of silver coin to Madras, Ceylon, &c., and a very dull market for imports, the prospects are that money will continue fairly easy during the cold weather. Capitalists appear to have quite recovered from the silver scare, and, from the above and other symptoms of the Money Market, are evidently replacing their means into rupees. The loans and credits are 6 lakhs up but the discounts are 3½ lakhs down. The cash balances have increased 3 lakhs and stand at the proportion of 50¾ per cent. to the liabilities.

The strong demand for Council bills points to the same conclusion, the rise in rates still leading from Europe, and exchange is apparently still working upwards, uninfluenced by easy money here, and rather dearer money at home. Yesterday's usual allotment of £350,000 Council bills in London met with a large demand, and the whole was taken up at 1.8⅞ on Bombay, and at an average of 1-8.15/16 on Calcutta, applications at the lower of those figures obtaining only 30 per cent. of the amounts asked for on Bombay, and 10 per cent. on Calcutta. Silver goes on rising, keeping ahead of the Council bills; yesterday's price was 54⅞d. per oz., with very little obtainable, but the market is believed to be supported to some extent by speculation for the rise, which, however, could not be carried on effectually unless great certainty were felt that no outside heavy supplies would be attracted.

Exchange.

Sterling has been strong and advancing all through, and sales have been very difficult to effect. Very little private buying has taken place, and the Banks have been stiff in dealing with sellers. Bank bills at six months' sight opened at 1.9, and a subsequent rise to 1-9,⅛ has led to very little business. Credits have been placed at from 1-91/16 to 1-9 5/16, but are to-day less firm. Document bills, in like manner, have advanced from 1-9⅛ to 1-9⅜ strong, closing to-day slightly easier at that rate, with some little business exceptionally at 1-9 5-16. A fair amount of telegraphic transfer has been worked at between 1-8 13-16 and 1-8 15-16, and now back again to about the level of long-dated paper. This afternoon's quotations are as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-8¾ to 13/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1-8 13/16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1-8/15-16 to 1-9
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1-9⅛
Credits and Clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1-9 3/16 to ¼
Document Bills, ditto	1-9 5/16 to ⅜

France.—Business continues very limited, and sales are not easily effected unless at very full rates, which are about *f*.2-24 for three months' and *f*.2-25½ for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay rates are unchanged: par at 100 to 100-2, and sixty day's sight at 99, for Bank drafts.

China.—In absence of transactions 225 must be repeated as the nominal price for thirty days' sight private paper.

Stocks and Shares.

The market has been dull throughout the week, although nothing has occurred to make it so. Business has been very limited, and sales difficult to effect without making a concession in price. Vague fears of dearer money have been afloat to some extent, and when these pass away, renewed strength is likely to set in the future of most concerns being still promising.

Spinning mills, both jute and cotton, must undoubtedly be working to great advantage. The report of the Budge Budge Jute Company just issued proves that outside estimates have not been overdrawn, and it must be borine in mind that the greater part of their half year's working took place previous to the late special demand for bags and to the great rise in their price. Next half year's working of this mill is to a good extent assured, advantage having been taken of the recent advance in prices to sell the production for several months forward, and a large stock for jute having been laid in, chiefly early in the season, when prices were comparatively low, and quality superior. The earnings of the past half year suffice to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and to add Rs. 35,000 (being at the rate of nearly 5 per cent. more) to the reserve fund, which will then stand at half a lakh of rupees. The earliest report of the late working of jute mills is especially interesting, as similar favourable circumstances have existed more or less for all the going concerns, and it must be satisfactory to all wellwishers of the country to see this important industry emerging from the cloud, under which it was for sometime placed by untoward accidents.

Government Securities have recovered from the extreme depression of last week, and are higher, but still without decided strength. A larger business has been done, and there is a little animation to-day on the strength of no change having taken place in the Bank rate. The business of the week has been at from 1⅜ up to 1 per cent. discount for fours, at 1⅝ up to ¾ per cent. and back to 1⅝ per cent. discount for four and a-half, and at 1½ to 1¼. and then at 1½ premium, for five and a-half. To day's rates are the turn higher, viz.:—

4 per cents. Rupee Paper		99 to ⅛
4½ per cent.	do.	99¼
5½ per cent.	do.	101⅝

East India Railway Stock has been sold at 280.

Bank Shares are dull, and business has been done on lower terms: Bengal's from 710 to 715, and later on at 715, to 712½; National's from 107 to 109, but again at 110; Punjab's at 60.

Tea Shares have become rather flat; buyers are few and prices, if anything, tend downwards. This state of things can scarcely last, as the gardens ar fully bearing out estimates, and the price of tea has scarcely been affected by the rise in exchange, whilst more than half of the season's crop has already been disposed of. Transactions have been very few; Central Cachar's 165 to 160, Jokai's 130, Soom's 97, Tukvar's 120 to 121, Assam's 650 Kurseong and Darjeeling's 74, Singell's 102½, Monacherra contributory 66, Bengal's 82, New Mutual's 220, and Bisnauth's 400.

Spinning Mill Shares are quiet, with rather sellers cash, but buyers for time at good differences. Ready business has been done in Barnagore's at 87, Howrah's at 86 and 87. Bengal Jute at 147½, and a considerable number of transactions in Bowreah Cotton at prices ranging between 87 and 90; also a sale of Goosery's at 227.

Coal Shares are still looking up: Bengal's have been taken at 1,380, Beerbhoom's at 88, and Raneegunge's at 53 to 55.

Miscellaneous Shares include India General Steam at 805 and 810, Carew at 130 and 131, Bengal Iron at 108 to 105, Landing and Shipping at 62, and Watson's Press at 75.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s. s. Suez, 1,390 tons, Capt J. Flindt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The British ship Prince Rudolph, Capt J. Wishart, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

The British ship Magnolia, 1,082 tons, Capt J. B. F. Cator, will sail to-day for Ballasore in ballast.

The British s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Capt W Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Zanjira, in ballast.

The British s. s. Akola 315 tons, Capt T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and 164 deck passengers.

The British s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Capt W Ashton, arrived here yesterday from Coast and Goa, 25th November, with a general cargo and 145 deck passengers.

The British s. s. Strathleven, 1,588 tons, Capt C. W. Pearson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. W. McCombie and Master Paul Martyr as passengers.

The British ship Pegasus, 1,183 tons, Capt E. Powell, which arrived here on the 26th inst, from Liverpool 8th July brought 1,517 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Capt R. L. Turner, arrived here yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Warren, Capt Tyndall, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Webster, and 92 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mecca, 936 tons, Capt R. Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, 3rd November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. McIntyre and servant, Moulvie Douladin and servant, Mrs. Notte and 47 deck passengers.

The *Arakan News* gives the following particulars of the loss of the ship City of Manchester:—"It is our painful duty to report this week that the ship City of Manchester, 1,792 tons, foundered at her anchors off the Oyster Reef Light House, on the afternoon of the fourteenth, and it is believed 27 lives have been lost. One man, the Steward, was picked up during the night after the catastrophe by the steamer Avaghee and brought into port. That steamer went out again to search, and was successful in picking up three more; but after cruising about for a day and a half, could see nothing but floating wreck. We learn that the Dolphin, buoy vessel, has also picked up two men."

On the subject of quarantine the *Pall Mall Budget* writes:—'Some active steps ought to be taken by the Colonial Office to provide a hulk or lazarette at Gibraltar for the sick and suspected brought there by vessels and compelled to perform the ceremony of quarantine. About a fortnight ago the Snaresbrook, an English barque, put into Gibraltar with the crew of an Italian vessel that had been abandoned at sea, being bound from New Orleans to Naples. As New Orleans is at present declared infected with yellow fever, the unfortunate captain of the Snaresbrook and his crew will be compelled, as a consequence of this act of humanity, to "ride out" a quarantine of a month off Gibraltar. This is a subject that requires serious attention on the part of the Government, particularly as the principle and practice of quarantine is now abandoned at home by all port sanitary authorities.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Pehlwan (s)	Ashton	Goa, Nov 25.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Nov 8.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Calcutta, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez, &c.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee & K. Coast.
	Pehlwan (s)	Ashton	Coast and Zanjira.
	Suez (s)	Flindt	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship Magnolia, Cator, for Ballasore.
Ship Prince Rudolph, Wishart, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
23	Riga (s)	Clarke	Negapatam, Nov 15.
	Atholl (s)	Thomson	Colombo, Nov 16.
	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Moulmein.
	Adria (s)	Breese	Bombay, Nov 9.
	Stratton Audley	Pickard	Aden, Sept 23.
	Rosebud	Collie	Capetown, Oct 2.

PASSENGERS.

Per Riga.—Mrs. Clarke.

Per Atholl.—Mr. and Mrs Ives, Mr Phillippi and servant, Mrs. Webster, 2 children and servant, Mr. Turner, Mr. F. Paul, Baboo Kelly Prosono Mookerjee, 12 distressed seamen, 2 Europeans, and 19 Natives.

Per Baghdad.—Mr. and Mrs. Rossemode, Miss Beverley Mrs. Vintyens, Mr. Fishbourne, Mrs. Glazier, Mr. Macnab, Mr. St. Barbe, Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Robertson, Salik Ram, and 2 Mahomedan ladies.

Per Adria.—Seven natives.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Stratton Audley.—10th November, passed a very large life boat bottom in painted white in Lat. 17-00 N Long. 86-30E. 15th November, passed several dead bodies and a great many pieces of wreck but small, in Lat. 17-40 N Long. 90-30 E.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 27.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—2 bales wall paper, A Sumsoodeen.
Strathleven s—25 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Suez s—22 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases bacon, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 9 cases oilmantores, Heptoola Ahmdally.
Mirzapore s—15 casks beer, Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

From New York.

Coprera s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brand enburg and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—40 boxes brandy and 2 packages claret, Nowrojee Ardaseers and Sons.

From Genoa.

Australia s—8 casks claret, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 27.

For Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—44 bales hemp, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, 19 bales wool, Jewjee Sewjee; 50 bales wool, Merrowjee and Co; 26 bales wool, Coorsey Khetsey; 35 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 64 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 60 bales wool and 22 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursey; 25 bales wool, Tricomdass Ebjee; 135 bales wool and 9 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 202 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 53 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 3 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Samjee Ramjee; 30 bales wool, Purdhun Shamjee; 29 bales wool, Verjee Vussanjee; 20 bales wool, Liladhur Hurridass; 105 bales wool, Hurgewan Vusonjee and Vusonjee Dewchund; 12 bales Raga Hurjewan Veesonjee and Vusonjee; Dewchund; 250 bundles coir yarn, Veerjee Vullubdass; 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales cotton G Lackort and Co; 25 bales wool Shamjee Premjee 53 bales wool, Ruttonjee Purshotum 32 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaick Ebram and Co.

For London.

Nepaul s—14 cases fishmaws, Merallibhoy Dama; 1 case fish maws, Davoodbhoy Hussum; 5 bales skins, Dhurumsey Velljee; 1,500 cwt rapeseed, Kellick, Nixon and Co 2 cases tea, 495 bags coffee P and O S N Co; 7 packages and 9 bundles ivory, Tharia Topun; 9 bales hides, 25 bundles horns, and 6 cases fishmaws, Nenseebhoy Allarukhia.

For Constantinople.

Mars s—5 boxes silver rupees valued Rs. 10,000, Tyabjee and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8 bales skins, H Clason and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—994 cwts teelseed and 44 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—11 cwts genda horns, Dawood Bulloo and Co; 300 baskets onions, Sema Ahmed; 1 pot r sa oil, Abdoo'hoosen Nazamally; 2 boxes silver dollars, valued at Rs 8000, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8 bales twist, Tata and Co; 26 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 22 chests, opium, S N Talatee; 225 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 chests opium, Hursookhdas Chimonram; 15 chests opium, E J Abraham; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 145 chests opium, David Sassoon; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, Sheeram Buldeo; 22 chests opium, N J Ebram; 50 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 3½ chests opium, Ragoonath Jagnath; 36 chests opium, E J Abraham; 332 chests opium, David Sasson and Co; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.
2093 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 18th December.
2064 Nepaul (s), Methven—Mails, 4th December.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.
1854 St. Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR St. NAZAIRE.
853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
1345 Mars (s), Druscovitch—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.
1596 Australia (s), Berzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1124 Whickham (s), Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1225 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 28th November.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1286 Edith Warren, Clarke.
1099 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.
1288 Lady Egedia, Self—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Wishart.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—W. Nicol & Co.
977 Mindora, Stack—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR COCHIN.
101 Mahi, Nacoda, D. B. Khan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR BALASORE.
1082 Magnolia, Cator.

FOR TUTICORIN.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1379 George F. Manson, Humphery.
773 Sumatra, Curran.

FOR FALSE POINT.
282 Helen, Norrie.
539 Luzon, Scarlett.

NOT FIXED.
667 Albert Ehrenvard, Bredelius—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1457 City of Philadelphia, Call—N. Manockjee & Co.
592 Cyrene, Turnbull.
1551 J. B. Brown, Keszer.
380 Mariner, Legender.
936 Mecca (s), Johnson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1183 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
475 Penang (s), Parke—B. I. S. N. Co.
1380 R. B. Fuller, Gilmore—N. Manockjee & Co.
2242 Seine (s), Manning.
494 Umballa (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
1116 Xenia, Reynolds.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1086 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
1081 Daphne, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
4173 Jumna (s), D'Arcy.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Thetis (s), Ward.

FRENCH NAVY.
Surcouf (s) 4, Rcquet.

HIGH COURT.—28th November.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargeant.)

Long Cause.

691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin,—Part heard.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

Long Causes.

222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Hurrba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Shariffabebee, widow—M H Khan.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

421-75—In person—Sorabjee Framjee and another vs Shapoorjee Nowrojee and others—Lynch and Tobin.
504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The National S & W Co, Ld vs Balloobhoy Vizbhoocundass.
145-76—Crawford and Boevey—Gugalchund Savichund vs Alexander—F Stewart.
404-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. vs Sorabjee Jehangeer Framjee.
427-76—In person—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B vs Hurkissondass Bhoojeraj and another.
483-76—In person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Dawoodbhoy [illegible]hoy.
500-76—In person—Goculdass Pragjee vs Askurn Cassiram and another.
501-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. vs Cursetjee Cooverjee Mojoo.
507-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. vs Bhugwantrao Crushnarao.
510-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. vs Sorabjee Muncherjee D.
511-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Bhugunlall Harridass—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass,
515-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Jamsetjee Rustomjee A.
555-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Syed Vuzeer Allee.
564-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Assur Purshotum vs H. Beattie and another.
565-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Nusserwanjee Framjee vs Dorabjee Pestonjee M and another.
572-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narronjee Shamjee and others vs Cowasjee Jehangeerjee.
577-76—Chalk and Turner—Jules Siegfried and others vs Hurrydass Toolseydass.
579-76—Crawford and Boevey—Dallajee Lalljee and others vs Hindoojee Oomajee and others.
582-76—In person—Veerjee Suckoo and another vs Bhoola Padamsey and another.
583-76—In person—Thudker Moorarjee Chimjee vs Vijya Sunker Ghella Sunker.
593-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs M T Curreembhoy.
596-76—Remington Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Essajee Noorbhoy and Co.
598-76—Mr Judge—Thucker Assor Laljee vs Sha Goverdhun Virjee.
599-76—S Pandoorung—Purshotum Balcrushna vs Cassinath Keswowjee and others.
601-76—Chalk and Turner—Kessowjee Jadowjee vs Ramylall Sadanund.
602-76—In person—Jaitaram Nanchund vs Hurgopall Premdass and another.
603-76—In person—Rammarayon Dayaram vs Sha Huridass Hurkissondass.
604-76—In person—Nathibai widow vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy.
605-76—In person Nathibai widow vs Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim.
606-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Shewdass Anundjee.
615-76—J C Cama—Narayen Hanmantra Kadoosker and others vs Lakshooman Dewjee Vaekar.
616-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hakamchund Jaitadass vs Manore Pamu and another.
628-76—Mr Bicknell—Ramdass Gopaljee vs Leladhur Kutchra and another.
630-76—Balkrishna and B—Mathoora Soorjee vs Runsordass Kerpal.
631-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Maneckjee P and another vs Heerabai widow and another.
633-76—Mr Skipsey—Khimjee Rowjee vs Currumbhai Ibrahimbhai.
636-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Hajee Joonas bin Hajee Essa vs Dhunjee Jadowjee.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

67-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabhai, &c., vs Dayal Rattonsi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th Nov. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·970
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82.5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	67·2
General Direction of wind ...NE, NNE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ENE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	261

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 25.

Crowe, Lieut Colonel R H A, on leave from, Kirkee.
Willoughby, Lieut-Col, By Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

November 26.

Trydell, Lieut, Bl 51st L I, to appear before a medical board from Cheerat.
Trafford, Lieut, Bl 1 14 R gt, to appear before a medical board, from Sitapur.
Daunt, Lt Col, Bl 9th Regt, to appear before a medical board, from Rawal Pindee.
Burland, Lt Major Bl 9th Regt, on leave from Rawal Pindee.

November 27.

Wapshare, Lt, Bo 1st Grenadiers N I, on leave from Ahmadabad.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, By A Educational Dept on duty from Poona.
Fairbrother, Col By 2nd N I on leave from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—November 24.

Harris, Lt Col, By Rl Art, on duty to Poona.

November 24.

Health, Lieut, By 5th Regt N L I to rejoin to Poona.

November 25.

Ramsay, Lieut. Bl 109th Regt, from leave to Allahabad.

November 24.

Schundt, Captain, Bl Regt from leave to Dinapore.
Barlow Major, Ins R A, on duty to Madras.
Hay, Capt By Staff Corps, to join to Delhi.
Castwright, Sub Ins By Aamy Edu Dept on duty to Aden.
Bedford, Major, By R Eng to rejoin to Kirkee.
Mallaby, Lt Col. By 13 Regt N I on reioin to Ahmedobad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, November 25.)

Seventeen days' privilege leave of absence up to 15th Dec next, inclusive, is granted to Col J B Dennys, Depy Comr of Nagpur, in extension of the two months' leave granted to him by Notification No 3511, dated 2 th Sept 1876.

Capt C W Losack, Depy Consvr of Forests, availed himself of the fifteen days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 3895, dated 21st ultimo, on the 6th inst, before noon.

Surg-Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn, Hoshangabad, made over charge of the Hoshangabad Jail to Rae Bhog Chand, Offg Extra Asst Comr, on the 1 th inst, after noon.

Surgn D F Bateman, Civil Surgn of Saugor, made over charge of his duties to Surgn M D O'Connel, M D, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, on the 4th inst.

Surgn-Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn, Hoshangabad, made over charge of his duties to Surgn-Maj J J Heffernan of the 22nd M N I, on the 14th inst, after noon.

Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, passed students of the R Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, reported their arrival at Nagpur on the dates specified, and are posted to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division:—

Mr H E Haddon, 11th Novemvember 1876, Mr E Baker, 11th November 1876.

The undermentioned Asst Enrs, 2nd grade, Passed students of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, appointed to the P W Dept. Central Provinces Railway Branch, reported their arrival at Nagpur on the dates specified, and are posted to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division—

Mr R Severight, 20th November 1876, Mr E Leyester, 20th November 1876, Mr E Dallas, 20th November 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 18th November 1876.

With reference to G O C C 26th Sept 1876, the undermentioned officers, who have been selected as orderly officers to Genl Officers in command at the Imperial Assemblage, will join their appointments at Delhi on or before the 15th Dec next:—

Capt H A Bushman, 9th Lancers; Capt A D M'Gregor, 92nd Foot; Capt T S Gildea, 72nd Foot; Lt W H Preston, 73rd Foot; Lt C Dempster, 4th Sikh Infy; Lt A K Loyd, R A; Lt J B Lynch, 12th Ben Cavy; Lt T H Peckham, 3rd Hussars; Lt J F Irwin, 59th Foot; Lt M E H O Welch, 9th Mad N I; Lt the Hon' C G Lascelles, Lt the Hon' E Vesey, 9th Lancers.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

General Staff—Maj A Seagrim, S C, (Depy Judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle,) from the 17th to the 21st July, in extension of privilege leave.

1-8th Foot—Capt T B Humfrey to remain at Murree and Rawal Pindi, from the 1st to the 30th Nov on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the second Sept last, p 404.

Sub-Lt O J H Brooker, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Maj W H Burland, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt E P Elmhirst, (Aide-camp to the Genl Officer commanding Mysore Division,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Lt and Adjt T A A Barstow, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Maj W D Palmer, (Wing Officer 10th N I,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 12th to the 19th Sept, in extension of the preparatory leave granted him by G O C C of the 14th Sept last, p 427.

Lt L M Boileau, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Late 4th Madras Light Cavalry—Maj H C Stevens, (3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt G H Jackson, (Adjt 27th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt A Oldham, (Adjt 12th N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj J E Tuson, M D, (in medical charge 16th Bengal Cavalry.) to remain at Simla, from the 29th Oct to the 29th Nov on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th November 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers—Lt Arthur J Osborne Pollock to be instructor of Musketry, vice Gordon, resigned, subject to the approval of H R H to Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 9 Nov 1876.

34th Regiment—Sub-Lt Charles Edward Mahon to be Lt, subject to the approval of H Majesty, Dated 21st Sept 1874.

Sub-Lt George William Younghusband to be Lt, subject to the approval of H Majesty, dated 21st Sept 1875.

Station Staff—Capt C N Hodgson, Offg Wing Officer 45 N I, to be Station Staff Officer at Ferozepore, dated 8th Nov 1876.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Maj J Upperton, 2nd in Comd, and Squadron Officer, to be Comdt, vice Topham, deceased.

Captain R M Chifford, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Upperton.

Bt Maj G C Ross, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Clifford.

Capt A W R Becher, Adjt to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Ross.

Lt St J F Michell, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to be Adj, vice Becher.

19th Bengal Lancers—Capt W W Biscoe, Adjt, to be 3rd Squadron Officer during the absence of Capt Loch, as Aide-de-Camp to H E the Viceroy.

Lt E A Young, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, to be Adjt. vice Biscoe.

19th Native Infantry—Capt J EWaller, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Qr mr, vice Jamieson, appointed Adjt 7th N I.

Lt A J Brander, 2nd Wing Subalterns, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Waller.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment—Capt C D Bailie to be Maj from the 6th Dec 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Paymaster (Honorary Capt) W Hughes, 85th Foot, is directed to proceed to Ranikh t, and join the 2-19th Foot, to which he has been posted.

Surgn W Finden, in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters' Staff and Establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th Nov 1876, and until further orders.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Jullundur Station Order, dated the 8th Nov 1876, appointing Capt G A Wilson, 81st Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, until the arrival of Capt A W R Becher.

Nagode Station Order, dated the 27th Oct 1876, appointing Maj R B Graham, 5th Bl Cavy, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt F J F Monro, 11th Madras N I.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 14th Oct 1876, directing Lt Col A A Bruce, Comdt 37th N I, to assume command of the station during the absence of the Bgdr Genl Comdg, on inspection duty.

Dated the 16th Oct 1876, directing Lt Col P Wheeler, Bl Infy, to assume command of the station during the absence of the Bgdr Genl, on Inspection duty.

2-1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov 1876, appointing Lt and Adjt W D Shaw to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt C H H Beley, appointed probationer to the S C, no other qualified officer being available.

14th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Maj L H Williams, Comdt:—

Capt J G Maclean, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Capt F H Woodgate, on furlough.

Capt W Campbell, attached to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt J G Maclean.

Lt C J Jamieson, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt J Cook, on furlough.

Lt J W Hogge, 2nd Wing Subn and officiating 1st Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt C J Jamieson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lt F J Murphy, (C Baty, 4th Bgde,) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Capt and Brevet Maj (local Lt Col) J F Trydell, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-60th Foot—Lt and Adjt T S Clarke, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appeal before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lt F G L Mainwaring (2nd Wing Subn 30th N I on probation) to Calcutta, from the 25th Nov 1876 to the 24th Febr 1877, to study the native languages.

General List—Capt G W Willcock (3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Bl Cavy,) to the Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn T Mullane, M D (attached to 63rd Foot), to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Department—Vety Surgn J K Grainger, doing duty with R A, Peshwar, to remain at Cherat from the 8th Nov ta the 7th Dec on medical certificate, in extension.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Disgust."—It would be better not to stir up dirty water. If a distinguished Parsee, who has received many honours at the hands of Government, did use the expressions regarding Englishmen that you affirm he used in his speech, Englishmen won't be annoyed if they hear nothing about it. They certainly would not like to hear about every expression regarding them that Parsees may choose to use in their clubs.

"T. Marsden."—We cannot insert your letter, which is much too long and diffuse. What you want to say is, we suppose, that you were a great deal longer in Mr. Morarjee Gooculdass' employment than three or four months, that having quarrelled with him about your wages you were quite entitled to leave after giving three months' notice according to agreement, that you gave this notice; and that you were not enticed away by any opposition mill.

"H. B."—Your correspondent in a well-meaning letter which we had better not publish, as it is not distinguished either for grammar, taste, or correct orthography, disapproves of our remarks on teetotalism, and expresses the opinion that all canteens should be abolished from British regiments. We need say no more.

"A Grandmother's Tale."—We have received several communications about the ridiculous list of rupee subscriptions which has been published "at my grandmother's request," but we do not think any one would care particularly to read them. Grandmothers in the flesh are often rather tiresome, and we think they have a faculty of stirring up occasionally rather prosy bits of eloquence.

"An Enquirer."—The area and population of the famine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country was stated officially, a few days ago, to be 56,932 square miles with a population of about 8 millions. This area is increased by adding the districts where scarcity only exists, about 25,000 square miles with a population of 4 millions.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully intimates that his Representative, Mr. Betts, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December:—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd ,,
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay Mr. Betts may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

The Aide-de-Camp in Waiting is directed to notify that there will be a Garden Party at Government House, Parell, on Friday, the 1st December 1876.

Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 p.m.

M. Fawkes, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 27th Nov. 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MELLICAN—November 24th, at New Road, Oomercarry, Bombay, the wife of H. E. A. Mellican, of a son, still-born.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—November 27th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—November 25th, at Poona, John Henderson, late of H. M.'s Customs, Bombay, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—November 22nd, at Akyab, the wife of B. F. Duncan, Esq., of a son.

WESTMACOTT—November 18th, at Dinagepore, the wife of Edward Vesey Westmacott, of a son.

WHISH—November 23rd, at Fort William, the wife of Captain J. T. Whish, 16th Lucknow Regiment, of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1876.

An amusing story of the *ben trovata* order reaches us from Madras—a story which seems to show how a tender consideration for native sentiment permeates through all classes of officialdom, but only to be passed on as a nuisance from one man after another to subordinates until its virtue is at length reduced to only *English* or home sentiment in the matter. It appears, then, that Madras has been threatened with one of those ice famines which recently afflicted Bombay, and that it was such a near thing with the Madrassees whether they should have any more kerosine oil or ice that a delay in the arrival of the ice-ship Republic must certainly have left them imbibing lukewarm liquors by the light of candles. However, the good ship Republic came to port or surf in the very nick of time, and Madras rejoiced that for a period it would be in a position to cool its very hot coppers. But the ways of Famines are inscrutable. Famine has thrown thousands of bags of rice on the Madras seaboard, paradoxical as this statement may appear to be, and Famine has caused those who go down to the sea in ships to reap great profits, on the usual thesis of it being an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The Masoolah boatmen of the Madras surf—probably the greatest rascals in the known world—were favoured with a gale of fortune which sometimes blows on wreckers and such like, and when the cargo of the ice-ship came to be landed, these people asserted, truly or falsely—most probably the latter—that they were earning Rs. 10 a day far carrying rice to their starving countrymen, and that of course they must demand a somewhat higher tariff for carrying ice to starving Europeans. In ordinary times, and at the season when the Madras Government is up on the hills, it is thought they might have had their way. Free trade and the liberty of the Indian subject are not to be trifled with then. The gallant skipper of the Republic threatened, we are told, to carry his ice and "notions" to a port where the all-mighty black brother was not so rampant as in Madras, and Calcutta might have rejoiced in the ice and the oil and the apples of a disappointed city, but, as the story goes, for the astuteness of the Tudor agent. Let us bear in mind the painfulness of the situation. There was the ship Republic tossing on the ocean wave almost within hail of the shore, while Madras citizens regarded her wistfully by day, for at night, we presume, they went to bed early for lack of illumination. There, too, were the swarthy, naked ruffians of the surf, jabbering and gesticulating after their wont, and appealing to the Indian Penal Code to say whether they were not as good as any other man, and a great deal better. The law could not touch them. There was no law to make them do what they did not please to do, and the ship and the ice might sail to Davy's locker unless their exorbitant demands were complied with. But there was a *Deus ex machina* to astonish the natives, after all, and that in the simplest manner conceivable, when we come to reflect upon it. *The Tudor agent stopped the supply of ice for Government House*, and lo! every thing was made smooth, even to the surf. There are circumstances, even in this country, wherein sense is stronger than sentiment, and the moral of the story is that the ice was speedily landed somehow or other and Calcutta deprived of a good thing at the expense of the Benighted. Another instance of sense versus sentiment we gather from the Madras papers, which is also a curiosity in its way. These same bags of rice which strew the Madras littoral are, as a matter of course, a lively temptation to the light-fingered gentry who love to get all they can for nothing. The bags have been constantly cut by those who would dine at the Government's expense and the rice abstracted for the curries of Mr. Ramaswamy and Madame Moothumah. Well, in ordinary times, we might expect to hear of the Aryan brother as simply admonished from the Bench for a very trifling moral obliquity of vision which the higher education would doubtless soon set right, but these are not ordinary times, and so ten of our offending brethren were actually sentenced by a commonsensical Madras magistrate to be flogged on the spots where their thefts were committed, and that right roundly. In truth, we honour this Daniel come to judgment, and regard him with awe. What, if any of the ten had diseased spleens, and died just to spite him? We honestly confess that the judicial responsibility was greater than we ourselves would care to assume in the office of Lord Chief Justice itself, for what if the culprit died and His Worship was hanged—this would be reversing positions between judge and prisoner with a vengeance?

However, sentiment of the cuddling, coaxing kind appears to fail in a crisis in more places than Madras. We read the narrative of a Chittagong tea planter in the late Cyclone, not long ago, in which the narrator described his coolies cowering under the drying stands while a fire inside, and a tempest without, were playing havoc with his property. What did he do; this misfortunate employer of native labour? Did he lecture his labourers on the rights of man? Did he desire them to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and recommend them to comport themselves to slumber under the burning rafters? Alas, no! In his own words, "he used the stick freely," and we believe the man is still at large; at any rate his property is safe. But, if any of this crew had expired under the fustigation, what would have been the fate of Congon or gunpowder, or whoever he was? He had better perchance have allowed all his coolies to be roasted in the fire than have saved their lives with a beating. For ourselves, we are not an advocate of the rod, though Solomon, a high authority, recommends its use in a paternal spirit, nevertheless there *are* circumstances in which nothing but *zubburdustee*, or shall we say, the *fortiter in re*, will appeal to the besotted senses of the natives of the baser sort, to awaken them to a knowledge of their own interests and those of their employers. The Madras boatmen, as an instance in point, are whether owing to their amphibious habits, or anything else, far beyond the reach of sugar-stick. The only stick they recognise is the rattan, and no doubt if Madras had not put sentiment aside for the nonce for holiday wear and apparelled itself in knuckle dusters to meet the pressing crisis we allude to, its citizens would be now disconsolately singing, in the beautiful words of Thomas Moore—

> "At morn upon the beach I stood
> And saw the waves depart,
> That bore upon their briny flood
> The treasures of my heart.
> At eve upon the beach I watched
> And saw the boatmen grin
> That none a punishment had catched
> For letting English in."

In fact, it is just this, that superficial sentiment or motley is excellent wear in the management of the native roughs so long as no interests, public or private, are at stake; but roughs are roughs, and it is beyond our discrimination to find out why we may flog the one at home with even the marked approval of the philanthropists, and dare not lay stripes upon one out here without their severest condemnation. The native rulers of natives knew better. They invented the bastinado as an appropriate punishment for such scoundrels as Madras boatmen, and for two causes, most probably, one that it was an effective preventative of crime, and another because there was no fear of culprits dying of spleen under the punishment. As for our English rule, it makes too little distinction between the roughs and the rogues of a milder type, and lodges them one and all palatially to feed bountifully at the public charges. Possibly, if the bastinado was in force, and a legal punishment for the riffraff of this Empire, the country would be relieved of the heavy cost of maintaining evil-doers at the expense of the good; but it is unluckily the case that nothing but an urgency, bringing the hideousness of sentiment home to the hearts of our rulers, through the interruption of their own personal convenience, is ever likely to disturb those philanthropic theories in which officials with several thousand rupees a month can afford to indulge to the detriment of us others.

We publish to-day a letter from our special correspondent in the famine districts, in which the actual state of affairs is clearly indicated. One or two allusions in the letter will show our readers that our correspondent possesses some experience of a nature to enable him to form an accurate judgment as to the condition of the people among whom he now is. There can, we think, no longer remain a doubt as to the extent of the distress existing in and around Sholapore; the term "famine" can scarcely be applied, for there is really nothing more than a scarcity, and that scarcity is occasioned by the high prices which are being demanded for grain and fodder of all kinds. This at least is the position in Sholapore; in the outlying districts the case is somewhat different. Here grain is less readily procurable owing to the difficulty of obtaining transit for it; water, too, is extremely scarce in many districts. The timely exertions of the Government, which are now being so ably backed up by private charity, have almost entirely prevented anything like an actual famine taking place. In the most favourable year with an abundant harvest, did any unusual circumstance force the price of grains up to their present high rate a considerable amount of distress would be occasioned, and it would be ridiculous to maintain that the late failure of the crops has not created serious distress, but it must be remembered that the distress was, our correspondent points out, foreseen and provided against before it attacked the people with any great degree of severity. Sholapore is not, as far as we can yet ascertain, the worst off district, or the one which claims the most attention. Ahmednugger and many other districts lying out of the line of railway communication seem to be much worse off. The local grain supply in these places having failed, there is, and must be, considerable difficulty felt in getting supplies from a distance. No communications are available except the slow and imperfect ones which the roads provide, and the failure of the fodder supply steps in here as an additional drawback. In such districts as these it is clearly the duty of those concerned to endeavour to collect the people as much as possible in those parts where water is most plentiful and food supplies can be most easily obtained.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, 25th Nov.

In my former letters to you I described the condition of the people and country not only here, but throughout all that part of the Deccan traversed by the two main lines of the G. I. P. Railway, as they appeared to the eye of a ordinary traveller bent on enquiring into th condition of the people and the prospects of the future affecting them. I visited one or two officials, less for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of the scarcity, than with the intention of ascertaining the possibility of travelling in to the interior, &c. What I saw I described; what I merely heard I passed over in silence, for it was not, and is not my intention to act as a mouthpiece for others. I have lived among the natives of India and am more or less familiar with their mode of life, I have witnessed natives suffering from undeniable starvation and the long string of ailments which follow in its wake, I have seen men die from starvation and its results, and I believe that the experience I have thus gained enables me to form a correct estimate of the actual condition of the people here. To judge correctly of the actual extent of a distress in its effects upon the people, one must know something of the people, as they are in times of prosperity; and any comparisons made must be—not between the distressed people as they are, and as they ought to be, but between the people as they are, and as they are in their ordinary life, when unaffected by distress or any other abnormal condition. Were I to cast aside this principle, I could give you many columns of sufficiently sensational matter; I might dwell upon the gaunt and bony forms of the wretched koonbees or cultivators, and the miserably weak and fleshless bodies of the aged, but in doing so, I would be wilfully misleading you. Such sights are to be seen here at every few yards you walk, but were it a most favourable year, blessed with a superabundant harvest, you would still see the same objects; the same decrepid, helpless old—and the same gaunt ungainly young forms. Let your readers judge for themselves—let them go to the Stone Bunder in Bombay or any other place where the labouring classes of Hindoos are accustomed to meet, and they will soon perceive how little descriptive or imaginative ability it requires to enable a man of ordinary observation to dress these hardy labourers in a visionary garb of distress, and portray them as the emaciated victims of a dire distress. In a former letter I detailed to you the ruinous system of money-lending which keeps the ryots of India, a set of slaves—no other word fits their condition—slaves to whom the slaves of the Arabian coast are "prosperous gentlemen." Under this system the people as a body never have more than merely sufficient food to sustain life, hence the comparatively emaciated and wasted appearance of the majority of the cultivators. This is scarcely the place to speak of the fearful results of this nefarious system, but it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the whole mass of the people are and must be physically degenerating year by year, as each successive generation gives way to another. This subject has, however, a bearing on the present famine, since it renders the people physically unable to cope with such an emergency as the present. Pressed to the uttermost by their creditors, they can lay by no store for a "rainy day," and when the fatal time comes, it needs but a few days of privation to utterly and effectually incapacitate them from making any exertion whatever. Hopeless and helpless they invoke their gods and the Sircar and sit down submissively and die, or flee from their homes without reflecting whither they are going, and thus, if unassisted, they necessarily fall an easy prey to the famine scourge. But in the present case, long before distress or scarcity was probable, long before it was possible, while yet the monsoon time was incomplete, before the festival of the Dewallee marked the harvest season, the Collectors and minor officials of the various districts were on the alert, and duly warned the Government, first of the possibility, then of the probability, and finally of the occurrence of an enormous failure of the crops. Steps were taken, not when the distress occurred, but in advance of it, to ward off the evil results which experience has shown invariably follows a bad harvest, and the time-honoured motto, "prevention is better than cure," never obtained a worthier or more practical appreciation, than it has done on the present occasion from Mr. Grant and his colleagues in the adjoining districts. The actual distress is therefore not only comparatively, but essentially, limited in nature and extent, and had the people co-operated from the first in the plans formed for their relief, it would have been *nil*. By those who know anything of the ordinary Hindoo, the difficulty of dealing with such people will be readily understood. From day to day they watch the progress of the impending difficulty, and a kind of infatuation seems to seize them and paralize the small amount of energy they naturally possess; by nature far from sanguine they spend their time in useless chattering, until at length they are effectually roused from their stupor, by actual contact with the distress, their food supply fails, they have no money, and in a state of senseless confusion, without an idea or an object before them they fly from their homes—frequently to a worse locality or a more helpless district. Much, very much, of this has been averted by the officials during the present distress, and that it has not been entirely prevented is not their fault. Many of the people object to receive employment on the relief works, pleading caste and other silly, and, no doubt, often untrue excuses; others persist in travelling greater or less distances in search of a more prosperous soil, and it is these who suffer most, if not all of the distress which occurs.

The total population of Sholapore is about 7,18,000 people. Of these there are I believe about 10,000 employed on relief works. The number who have left the collectorate appears to be comparatively small, probably not above a couple of thousands. Of the remainder many are but slightly affected by the scarcity. I walked through the town this morning and found the shops open. Grain-dealers had their stock exposed in the customary manner, stone-cutters and wood-cutters were busy at work, children were sitting in school, women passed here and there with chatties of water, men and women might be seen in several places engaged in washing their clothes, carts drawn by well-fed bullocks drove up and down, men smoked their chillams and their beries, boys and girls played about the streets; almost everywhere so far from the place wearing an aspect of famine and misery, there seemed nothing but cheerfulness and contentment. As I write two lusty-lunged individuals (whom it would not be any great exaggeration to term boney and gaunt) are sending forth a popular Mahrattee tune, in tones sufficient in themselves to declare the healthiness of the body from which they proceed. There are, however, evidences of an existing distress. At about 7 A. M. I walked into a large compound, and there met the genial secretary of the relief committee, who stopt the charitable work in which he was engaged to bid me welcome, and then went round again distributing piles of *rotees* (small cakes of the native hand-made bread) to long rows of children from twelve months to about as many years old. To the bread, which by itself is dry and unpalatable, a handful of cooked pulse was added for each child, and the eagerness with which they each seized their share seemed to show that it was not wasted, but I looked in vain for the faint, emaciated little creatures I had read of. Dirty, squalid little urchins, and urchinesses were there in plenty, but they were all more or less sturdy little rascals who waited patiently for their turn, and quietly held their bread out to receive their quantum of dholl without any excessive eagerness. Children are always eager receivers of anything in the shape of food, and these little ones can scarcely be expected to be less so than others, but there was none of that fierce craving for food, which I have seen elsewhere in other lands and at sea. Nor did the pretty dark-skinned little faces seemed pinched or shrunken; on the other hand, many were plump and pleasant-looking, though all were for the most part intolerably dirty. There is, I think, something in the helplessness of childhood, which makes us feel their sufferings more than those of adults, and it was with feelings of real pleasure that as I gazed upon face after face in the long rows gathered here, that I saw few or no traces of the bitterness of hunger upon them. But let not your readers misunderstand me. I have not yet had time to search fully into the exact extent of the existing distress; but I have no intention to insinuate that the charity of which I am now speaking is either uncalled for or excessive. Far from it. I believe that the happy little faces I was owe their plumpness, if not altogether, in a great measure to the humane efforts of the committee. In the course of my wanderings I myself have known and felt what it is to hunger, and I would be the last to stay the hand of those who are giving to the needy. I desire as much as possible to disabuse your readers of the idea that a fierce famine is making havoc in the land, but if I do so, it is because I do not and cannot, on the evidence of my own observation, believe such to be the case. There is, however, as I have pointed out in three or four of my letters great distress—indirectly the consequence of the failure of the crops, directly the result of the high price of grain and the consequent rise in the prices of all other necessaries of life; against this distress the relief committee have to struggle, against this distress the officials are pitted, and, I believe, effectually. That the charity I saw bestowed this morning was not unneeded a glance at the children told me at once. They were nearly all respectable children—I mean the sons and daughters of men who are accustomed to get their living by honest labour, people who feel bitterly the necessity which compels them to accept charity. I know that many who fancy that they know the natives will think my statement overdrawn, but I have seen the repugnance to becoming a "miskin" which exists among them, exhibit itself in circumstances of extreme necessity. Nearly 1,200 children are being thus fed from day to day, the Hindoos are fed first, as they would not otherwise receive the food, lest it might have been contaminated by contact with Moslems, the latter not being so particular take the food which is prepared and served by Hindoos, without the slightest compunction.

Water is to the present abundant, and no gloomy forebodings are heard on this subject. A long canal has been made which brings the water from the neighbouring tank within the walls, where it is collected in a newly-built well of considerable dimensions. For nearly a mile from the well the canal is cut from 16 to 20 feet deep, and about three feet wide at the water level. Pipes have been laid from the well through the town, and an engine is shortly expected, together with a force-pump, which will, when erected, prove a most valuable auxiliary in effecting a judicious distribution of the water.

FAMINE RELIEF MEETING AT MERAJ.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Meraj in the Southern Mahratta Country was held on Thursday last with a view of raising funds by voluntary subscription for the purpose of giving gratuitous relief to persons suffering from the present dearness and scarcity of provisions. A sum of Rs. 1,394 was promised in donations of various amounts, besides Rs. 103 per mensem, so long as the distress continues, and a local committee was appointed to administer the funds collected. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Krishnarao Daji Sahib Patwardhan, Durdandapa Lokspure, Swamirao Shikre, Ohkarapa Melikatti, Ganesh Govind Atole, Sadashiv Washidev Ranade, Tatia Shastri Vakil, Mahadaji Krishna Vakil, Ganesh Ramchander Ranade, Hari Narayen Peudse, Raghoba Naique, Gundo Shriniwas Kapsikar, Nasirbeg Guljaebeg, Abdul Latiff Sahib, Gurapa Swami, and Krishnajee Baburao Ugale Joint Secretaries.—Mr. Trimbakrao Sakharam, L. M. and Mr. V. H. Limaye. Treasurers—Gopal Vinayak

HOW PRESENTATIONS AT A LEVEE SHOULD BE MANAGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Sir,—Allow me to inform you that your list of the gentlemen who attended His Excellency the Governor's Levée on Friday is still incomplete. I attended the Levée and entered my name in the paper which I found in the ante-room, yet I have not have had the felicity of seeing my name in your list. I write not to complain of this omission, which I fancy will not be noticed by posterity, but simply to suggest that as progress, reform and improvement are daily breaking down or remodelling old institutions, our *wise men of the East* shoul direct their attention to the Levée question. Instead of a number of gentlemen being penned up for a considerable and indefinite time in a confined space and then admitted one by one in Indian file fashion to the presence would it not be better and more convenient to admit the whole body into a large and well ventilated room, there to be comfortably seated till the entrance of His Excellency the Governor when all should rise and be reseated on H. E. assuming his seat? An aide-de-camp who should be quick reader, might then read the names of the assembled gentlemen from the gentlemen's cards to be extracted by him from a box or a basket into which each gentleman should be asked to drop his card in entering the room. On the whole of the names being read the assemblage should rise again at a signal in order to be dismissed by a bow from the Governor to their respective homes, occupations or amusements. The above plan would in addition to its convenience be conformable to Oriental custom which, when good and convenient, we proud Westerns should not be too proud to adopt. I need not mention that H. E. would be saved a good deal of fatigue by the adoption of my plan. Standing upright for an hour or longer and bowing several hundreds of times would be unnecessary.

F.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 27th Nov.

The King of Siam will send an Ambassador to the Imperial Assemblage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

LONDON, 27th Nov.

At the interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Andrassy at Vienna the former declared that England was not an opponent of Russia in principle. The attitude of England would depend as to whether the Russian demands would be formulated in a manner sufficing for the guarantee of the rights of Christians in Turkey without destroying the sovereignty of the Porte.

GOLD PAYMENTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27th Nov.

After 13th January next, the Russian Customs will be payable in gold.

LONDON, 25th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16d.
Exchange on India	1-8⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¾
4½ per cent. do.	85¾
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£43 10s.
Chartered do. do.	£17.
do. Mercantile do	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£31.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£86,625,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£101,875,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	104½
Bar Silver	54½

The sum of £122,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Bembroke.

LINE REPORTS.—27th November.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27th Nov., 8.46 A.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

The vacancy in the Board of Guardians of the Calcutta Free School, caused by the death of Mr Henry Woodrow, M. A., late Director of Public Instruction, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John Van Someren Pope, M. A., Professor, Presidency College.

Who is to be the next Sheriff of Bombay? Dr. Blaney has performed admirably whatever duties are attached to the Shrievalty, and now there are said to be three native aspirants for the chair. Two of them need not be thought of; the most popular is Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, whose public services and manly bearing in public matters have been well-known to the community for many years past. We daresay, if Sir Philip Wodehouse were to choose Mr. Rughoonath he would offend about as few people as is possible under the circumstance.

The *Englishman*, alluding to Sir Philip Wodehouse's expression of opinion that the time is not yet ripe enough for a public Famine meeting, says—"We need hardly say that, in this matter, we think Sir Philip Wodehouse's hint most judicious. Sensational reports of deaths from starvation, and unfounded alarms of sorts have already hindered the efforts of district officers; and, if not held in some check, popular manifestations of sympathy seem likely still further to hamper the Government's action, and, of course, to add to the distress, these short-sightedly compassionate people are anxious to relieve."

The Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary thus writes of Sir Richard Temple:—"There is absolute unanimity both amongst the reverend seigniors of the India Council at home, and amongst those who are qualified to judge at Simla, as to the merits of Sir Richard's administration. Putting aside for a moment his management of the relief operations, he came to Belvedere at a singularly critical time in the history of the province. A vast number of changes, many of them of the first magnitude, had just been introduced with extraordinary violence and impetuosity into every part of the provincial administration."

Last year the Government of the North-West Provinces, in the money-lending department, received as interest from native estates and private persons Rs. 1,10,000 (omitting minor figures). The moneys now out at usury, amount to upwards of thirteen lakhs and a half. The Raja of Mujhauli is deepest in the N. W. P. books, owing just now over six lakhs and a half of capital, and about a hundred rupees of interest. He has not yet, however, reached the sanctioned limit, which was eight lakhs. The business with municipalities is not quite so brisk. The total interest on loans to four of them comes to Rs. 13,587; the total amount of the loans to about Rs. 2,84,000.

Apologists for Sir Richard Temple have already appeared in the Bombay press. In an article yesterday our contemporary alleged as a proof of the wisdom of the selection of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay his activity during the Bengal Famine, and argued that therefore he was the very man for the Bombay Famine. It might be as well, however, for Sir Richard's abject admirers to remember that he will not be coming to Bombay until April, by which time the brunt of the work connected with the present distress will have been borne by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues.

Distress in Madras is reported to be increasing rapidly; there are at the present moment said to be 15,000 people who are homeless strangers driven into the city from the famine-stricken country around. These people, says the *Madras Mail*, are almost wholly dependent for existence on the charity of the well-to-do Hindoos in Madras. Poor houses have been established in various parts of the town, where one meal of cooked food is distributed daily to such as have no ostensible means of livelihood. Liberal as Hindoos are in aiding their poorer brethren it is beginning to be felt that the distress is assuming such proportions that it will be impossible for private charity to deal with it. It would be desirable then that the authorities should consider the possibility of having to provide systematic relief to the poor people that are certain to flock to Madras during the famine period. The present would be an excellent opportunity, we should imagine, of getting a lot of our Municipal work done at a moderate cost to tax-payers.

From Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Co.'s circular, dated the 20th November, we learn that in the Chittagong district "damage to crops from the recent cyclone can now be better estimated than when we last wrote, and all reliable accounts tend to the belief that, though losses are severe, reports have hitherto been exaggerated. An eight-annas crop all over the districts submerged is almost certain. "The loss of life, however, among the ryot population of the fertile island in the Megna, where a great portion of our supplies usually come from, is terrible, most reliable accounts putting it beyond a doubt that at least 1,00,000 people have perished in the tidal wave. The question now is, where the necessary labour is to be procured from, for harvesting operations, and a great deal may be lost for want of people to gather the grain. About 5,000 bags of rice have come forward during the week just closed, and we expect increased supplies within next eight days. All the 5,000 bags referred to above have gone into local consumption."

In connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi the Government of India have, we are told by a Calcutta contemporary, decided to defray the travelling charges of a limited number of European officers and gentlemen who have been, or may be, invited to be present at the Assemblage with the approval and sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General. With respect to chiefs or native gentlemen, as a rule, those only are to be invited who are in a position to afford the expenses of the journey without inconvenience; but the travelling expenses of such chiefs or gentlemen whose presence at the Assemblage it is considered desirable to secure, but in whose case the cost of the journey will press heavily, will be defrayed. When the journey, or portion of the journey, is by railway, travelling expenses will be paid in the shape of credit notes to be specially issued for the occasion; but when the journey is not by railway, actual travelling expenses, within such limits as may be considered reasonable, will be defrayed. A further concession has been made in directing that native chiefs and their retinues and followers proceeding to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage will be exempted from the payment of all tolls or dues whatever within British Territory.

The Russian plea that Servian independence, not Russian conquest, is aimed at, finds the following reply in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:—

> It is openly and unblushingly avowed by the Russians (*vide Golos*) that Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina should be converted, if not at once, at least very shortly, into vassal States under Russian suzerainty. This is the real and announced intention of Russia, and in the light of this knowledge the European Cabinets will have to frame their resolutions.

Those views are fully endorsed by the *Cologne Gazette*, the most popular paper in all Germany. The *Cologne Gazette* says:—

> Russia wants the Danube, which we consider an Austro-German river. But it is very evident that the foundation of the Slav Empire in the South-East is tantamount to the destruction of Austria. Let the Pan-Slavistic flag once be unfurled at Belgrade and Adrianople, and the Slavs are sure to wish for its speedy transfer to every capital of Eastern and South-Eastern Austria. Prussia herself will not be free from danger. Do we not very well know what the Pan-Slavonic programme is? Are not two States to be formed side by side, with Russia as the leader and protector of the promising couple? Is not the South Slavonia of the Danube to be supplemented by a North Slavonia, including Olmutz and Prague? The present war is only a beginning. Let Turkey be destroyed, and we are sure to have a sequel nearer home. . . . As to Russia's counselling Austria to occupy and perhaps annex Bosnia, it is almost superfluous to comment upon it. To purchase a serpent is not to add to one's goods."

With reference to the management of the audit and account department of the East India Railway Company by Government, the *Indian Daily News* learns that a statement of the actual cost in maintaining the audit and account branches of the several guaranteed railways in India has been sent to the railway department by the Home authorities. From the return it appears that the total expenditure of the account establishments of all the railways amounts to about Rs. 5,80,000 a year. The cost incurred by the East Indian Railway Company, in maintaining the establishment, is estimated at about Rs.19,000 a month, or Rs. 2,28,000 per annum, by the G. P. Railway at Rs. 11,000, or Rs. 1,32,000 a year, and the expense incurred by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company is estimated at about Rs. 22,800 per annum. Besides the above, smaller sums are incurred by other companies, which together make up the above-mentioned total, viz., Rs. 5,80,000. The Secretary of State appears to be of opinion that if the management of the audit and account department is transferred to Government, there will be a pretty large saving to the Company as has been in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and that the department, when transferred, should be placed under the control of the Comptroller-General. The Board of Directors, however, is said to have objected to the measure on the score that the shareholders of the Company do not consent to it, on the ground that the audit and account department should be an independent establishment.

The King of Burmah has been imposed upon. Not long ago an Egyptian Embassy went to Mandalay taking presents with them, but not long after the discovery was made that the principal person who formed the Embassy was a cook to the two Ambassadors sent out from Egypt, but who had died on the way out. The *Rangoon Gazette* tells us that "it turns out now from a police investigation that the impostor is an Abysinian or Arab named Shereef Mahomed, a liberated slave, who arrived here about three months ago as a fakeer or beggar in the native vessel Day Dream from Nagore. He was laid hold of by some designing individuals who, by representing to the King the arrival of a Turkish Ambassador in Rangoon, induced him to send down a man named Muong Galay to Rangoon to cure and take up the *pseudo* Ambassador to Mandalay. This was accordingly done, and the King being flattered with the idea that the Father of all the Faithful, the Sultan, had really sent an Embassy and that there were presents of immense value coming forward treated this Brummagem Envoy right royally, making him return presents of money and precious stones both for himself and the Sultan, in anticipation of those on the way. Having transacted all their business with the King satisfactorily the Mission returned to Rangoon to enjoy the fruits of their ingenuity. As usual, a quarrel about a division of the spoils led to the exposure of the imposition. The cook of the party had been promised a present of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 on his return to Rangoon, but on applying for his reward had been either put off or his claim repudiated. The consequence was that he laid information with the police." The investigation, however, led to no result, except to show that the villain of the piece is probably in Mandalay, and that he has possession of the King's presents.

Have any of our readers ever proceeded down any of the Punjab rivers on a mussuck raft? The sensation of doing so must be a novel one, to say the least. Here is a description of a mussuck raft which was used by Lord Lytton in the course of his recent journey from Cashmere into the Punjab. The river on which the frail-looking craft was launched was the Ravee:—"The mussuks are made from the skins of full-grown buffaloes, taken off by a peculiar process; the animal being extracted piece-meal through one of the hind legs, so that few stitches are required to make the skins air-tight. When inflated, they resemble overgrown walrusses, and are so buoyant that they hardly seem to touch the water when put into it. The rafts are made by laying a small charpoy on two skins, and lashing it firmly to them. The traveller then embarks with his bedding, and his frail craft is taken charge of by two men, each with a mussuk of his own; across which he lies on his stomach and grasps a leg of the charpoy in either hand, while he uses his legs as oars and rudder. The command obtained by the combined action of two men, one at either end of the raft, is so great, that even in the swiftest rapids, they have complete control over it, and accidents are almost unknown; but till a traveller has seen with what ease his cumbrous-looking bark is navigated, he is, especially if a timid sailor, apt to be alarmed as he looks first at it, and then at the foaming rapids, rushing with great force, and with very respectable waves, some ten or fifteen miles an hour. But once aboard and started, any little tremors soon disappear, and in less than five minutes he begins to revel in what De Quincey calls "the glory of motion," as he sees the banks fly past him with great speed. Presently, a bigger rapid comes, and he imagines he must be engulfed in its waves, or dashed against a sunken rock; and if a skin does happen to strike a sharp stone at the moment, when a seething wave has left it for an instant nearly bare, it is awkward, but he soon finds himself whirled again into comparatively still water, and after the first few rapids, his trepidation ceases."

CYCLONE AND STORM-WAVE IN BACKERGUNGE AND NOACOLLY.

31st October 1876.

The following is the Minute by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, dated 21st November 1876, of which we gave a telegraphic summary yesterday:—

Having recently returned from the cyclone-stricken districts, I proceed to record a brief narrative of my expedition, and a sketch of the case as it appeared to me and my party on the spot a week after the occurrence.

I was proceeding to Noacolly on an ordinary tour, having received reports only of a cyclone having occurred at Chittagong and Noacolly. Approaching Noacolly I heard of the disaster which had happened in the highly-cultivated and thickly inhabited islands at the mouth of the Megna, known as the groups of Sundeep, Hattea, and Dukhin Shabazpore, and on both the coasts of that great river; so I cut short my visit to Noacolly, after inspecting some of the ruined villages in that quarter, and hastened to the points where it seemed probable that the worst stress of the storm must have been.

Thus, besides the coast near Noacolly and the interior as far as that station, I visited the islands of Hattea and Dukhin Shahbazpore in the Megna, near its mouth, and the western coast of the great river within the district of Backergunge. In each of these localities I visited a number of villages, and had the precise mortality in each house ascertained in my own presence on the spot, so as to prevent any possibility of deception. From the authentic data thus obtained, I am able to check the local estimates and to measure the mischief as it actually was. With me there was Mr. Reynolds (Secretary to Government) and Mr. Beverley, whose statistical ability is so well known; also Dr. Weir (temporarily on my staff) and some of the local officers. An estimate of the probable number of lives lost (all, or nearly all, by drowning) has been prepared by Mr. Beverley and myself from our own data, compared with local reports, oral and written, and based on the returns of the last census. It will be seen that we apprehend that in an area of some 3,000 square miles out of 1,062,000 persons suddenly thrown into more or less of danger, 215,000 must have perished. This, of course, is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet a while, perhaps never will be known. We found in some villages 30 per cent. of the inhabitants lost, in others 50 per cent., in some even 70 per cent. The total seems very high; I earnestly hope that it may be found to exceed the truth, and that the facts may not prove to be quite so dreadful. Still such is the estimate at present. At the least there must have been a most shocking loss of human life. And even the urgency of our duty towards the surviving cannot drive from our minds the sorrow for so great a multitude of dead.

There was a severe cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on the night of the 31st October. But it was not the wind which proved so destructive, though that was bad enough; it was the storm-wave, sweeping along to a height from 10 to 20 feet, according to different localities; in some places, where it met with any resistance, it mounted even higher than that. I will endeavour to have meteorological inquiry made as to how and from what direction this inundation came. The Noacolly people think it came from the sea right up the great river (Megna) with salt water; that then the cyclone turned round and rolled the fresh water from the river downwards; that with this refluence there was a piling up, as it were, of fresh and salt water, venting itself by a rush all over the surrounding tracts. I am not sure that this is the true explanation. It is understood that the eastern coast of the Megna and the Sundeep Island, adjacent thereto, caught the inundation from the south-west. But the almost unvarying direction of the rent, deflected and uprooted trees in the islands or Hattea and Dukhin Shahbazpore and the western coast of the Megna convinced us that there the storm broke from the north and north-east.

In the evening the weather was a little windy and hazy, and had been somewhat hot; but the people, a million or thereabouts of souls, retired to rest apprehending nothing. But before eleven o'clock the wind suddenly freshened, and about midnight there arose a cry of "the water is on us," and a great wave burst over the country several feet high; it was followed by another wave, and again by a third, all three rushing rapidly southwards, the air and wind being chilly cold. The people were thus caught up before they had time even to climb on to their roof, and were lifted to the surface of the water, together with the beams and thatches of their cottages. But the homesteads are surrounded by trees—palms, bamboos, and a large thorny species called Madar. The people were then either borne by the water on to the tops and branches of these trees. Those who were thus stopped were saved, those who were not must have been swept away and were lost. Doubtless there must have been variation in detail in this struggle for life with death. But there is an extraordinary sameness in the general manner in which people were saved or lost. In most cases they would show us the particular tree on which they stuck, and generally the survivors pointed to the severe scratches they received from the prickly branches of the Madar trees; in reality these thorns and prickles held them tight, as if with natural grappling-hooks, and prevented them from being borne away.

The mode of habitations is in this wise. Each hamlet consists of four to six houses (to each house a family); these are built (thatch and matting) on a slightly raised platform, composed of earth thrown up from the surrounding ditch; they are surrounded by a wall of trees, high and dense. It was this formation, unvarying in kind, though varying in degree, that prevented the loss of life from being universal. Indeed, the trees, in their long stretching arms, held up the poor drowning souls. In those hamlets where the trees grew thickly, many lives were saved; in those hamlets where there happened to be gaps or breaks in the environment of trees, most of the inhabitants were carried off.

The bodies of the lost were carried to considerable distances, where they could not be identified. Most homesteads have dead strangers lying about, washed in from distant villages.

The corpses began to putrify before the water cleared off the grounds, so they are left unburied in numbers all over the country (in a Mahomedan population there is no cremation). They are indeed masses of corruption which no one can bear to approach, and they present a sickening spectacle. Mixed with human bodies are the bodies of cattle, all heaped up together. The smell in many places was distressing to us as we walked through the fields from village to village. Weather-tossed seamen in the Bay of Bengal saw many corpses floated out from land with the waves. Corpses from the Sundeep Isldnd were flung on to the seashore at Chittagong; and living persons were borne thither across an arm of the sea, clinging to the roofs or beams of their own houses, as if upon rafts.

As an authenticated instance (as described to me by the witness) of the suddenness of the onset of the storm-wave, I may mention that Mr. Higgins, an Inspecting Post-master, was in his travelling barge that night, moored in the creek near Noacolly about 10 miles inland from the Megna; he had gone to bed that night at eleven o'clock, without any fear or anxiety whatever; the boatmen were ashore, but his four native servants were on board with him; shortly before midnight he was awakened by a cry of "the waters are up;" jumping up he looked out and saw a high wave, with its crest and curling top gleaming in the starlight, it seemed like a flash; in an instant his boats seemed rising up on high; he fastened on a life belt in a few moments; another wave come rolling on, and the barge capsized; he paddled about in the water all the rest of that night with the help of the life-belt; the native servants clung to spars—three were saved one was lost; the water felt warm to the body, but the air was bitterly cold to the head or hands above the surface; as some natives lodged on the branches of a tree, one was seen to relax his hold from cold and numbness and sink into the flood.

If this happened at Noacolly, what must have been the emergency in the island still more exposed to the fury of the storm.

The force of the inundation appears to have lasted in most places from about midnight to 2 a.m., that is for two hours; by daybreak there was much subsidence of flood, and by noon next day the survivors had come down from the trees and regained *terra firma*. But they must have been foodless and shelterless for the rest of that day and all the next day. After that, however, they began to re-assemble, not indeed at the ruins of their homesteads, which had been carried away entirely, but at the sites and foundations. They took out their stores of grain buried in pits, dried these which were wet—the sun having come out in the cleared sky—and cooked such as were undamaged. At every homestead which I visited I found the people engaged in drying their grain. They also made frameworks with broken branches, over which they threw sheets of cloth such as they had about them at the moment, and so made little tent-like habitations. Plantain trees abounded, but the fruit was mostly destroyed. The cocoanuts, however, very frequently stood through the storm, and must have afforded some sustenance. There must have been much trouble about water at first. But either the drinking tanks speedily recovered from the brackishness left by the salt wave, or else the storm-wave must have mainly consisted of fresh water; for the drinking tanks were not brackish when we tasted them a few days afterwards. It was a great relief to find that such was the case. Some tanks and some swamps indeed are full of human corpses and dead cattle and all manner of foetid matters, and cannot be approached; the streamlets which carry off the accumulated water were flowing black and thick with putrid substances.

No estimate can be made of the number of cattle drowned. They are chiefly bullocks and cows, some few are buffaloes; but the buffaloes are mostly saved, being excellent swimmers. The loss of cows is bad for the people, and the loss of oxen is still worse for agriculture. Fortunately there is no immediate demand for ploughing in the fields, so the loss will not make itself severely felt for some months.

In some places, and for the first two or three days, the people seem to have been often in want of food; they could not get at their stores. In some places they suffered severe hunger, assailing with entreaties for food the Rev. Mr. George Kerry, who was one of the first to appear among them. But this difficulty must have gradually subsided, for when I saw them there was no clamour for food particularly, though there was naturally loud lamentation for their sorrows generally, nor were there any signs of hunger; on the contrary, the noticeable circumstance was the trouble the people were taking to dry their grain. The demeanour of those who really bore the brunt of the storm was marked by that enduring fortitude under suffering which distinguishes the native character.

Nor was there at the time of my visit any sign of epidemic sickness anywhere save around Noacolly. How long this immunity will be vouchsafed to the poor survivors may be a question anxiously asked. We have since learned that cholera has broken out on the Chittagong coast and on the east side of the Megna.

For the first day or two after the catastrophe there were some attempts at plundering and some lawlessness broke out; but all this was promptly suppressed. Gang robbery used to prevail formerly in these tracts, and the robber spirit still survives among the instincts of the people; the fear was that, unless authority could be quickly vindicated, many persons would be tempted to take advantage of the sudden disruption of all social bonds to superadd crime to the many evils already inflicted on the land by a physical visitation. I trust, however, that the difficulty will be found to have been encountered and subdued.

Most of the local native officials were drowned, Deputy Magistrates, Police Inspectors, Native Civil Judges, Notaries, and others. Of those who escaped, some stood by their posts and did their duty well. Some few deserted and fled for their own safety, forgetting their charges; these, however, belonged chiefly to the lowest grade of the police, and will be duly punished. Among the police, some behaved so well as to merit reward. There were few resident landlords and few land agents on the spot. The villagers mostly consisted of cultivators with various kinds and degrees of tenures and of sub-proprietors—a substantial yeomanry in fact—and they were the richest peasantry in all Bengal.

When the storm burst there was an abundant rice crop ripening for the harvest—the well-known deltaic rice crop which is much beyond the needs of local consumption, and affords quantities (measured by thousands of tons annually) for exportation to distant districts. A part is lost, that in which the plant had not advanced beyond the stage of flowering, and a part is safe still, that in which the grain had formed or begun to form. If even one-third is saved, that would suffice for the population now on the land.

The boats, great and small, which constitute the only carriage in these tracts, and which fill the place of carts, were all lost on the night of the storm, jammed and smashed up together, or wrecked, or disabled, or carried inland and left high and dry. The Noacolly authorities were thus bereft of all resources for moving across the floods. In the case of the Hattea Island this was very hard; by reason of the loss of all boats there were no means of crossing the Megna to reach the island, and for three days at least it was succourless. The people on the mainland knew its danger, but could not cross over to it. The Backergunge authorities were more fortunate; their boats escaped destruction, and they were able to move with all the promptitude that could be desired. The Chittagong authorities had most of their boats temporarily disabled, but, despite their own pressing needs, they managed to send succour to the Sandeep.

Most of the trees, fruit-bearers or others, will recover; except the areca or betelunt palms. These exist in great numbers, of which very many are broken, snapped off as it were, and much of betel crop just being gathered was destroyed, though some part was saved. The country here is well wooded, but at present it has lost all verdure and sylvan appearance; it seems to be stricken by a withering winter, and wears a drab colour, with bare branches or dead leaves, or trunks contorted as if torn by some superhuman destructive agency. Many trees torn up by the roots were carried away with the flood into the great river, and there remained as sunken trees, known to sailors as "snags," so dangerous to navigation. They virtually barricaded the passage out to sea by the western branch of the Megna, so that we were barred from approaching by water the seaface of the devastated tracts. The "snags," extending over an expanse of water, looked as if they had been set up by an enemy.

The wealth lost was almost entirely agricultural—crops or cattle. To this, however, there is one noteable exception, namely, Dowlutkhan, a rich trading town, clean destroyed with loss of miscellaneous property and valuable records. It had 8,000 inhabitants, one-fourth of whom perished, perhaps more. Approaching the place, we steamed for two miles through a creek, the banks of which all the way were strewn with human bodies, floated up and down by the tide.

I give this outline of the case judging by what I saw of it, and by what I heard from those who were in it. The local authorities did instantly all they possibly could, and some of them managed to do a great deal. The immediate obstacle was of course the difficulty of communication. Still, day after day, sometimes hour after hour, officials, non-officials, messengers, guards, supply boats, arrived at some point or other of the wide and scattered scenes of disaster. Since the first few hours of inevitable destruction, not a life, so far as I could learn, had been lost from any preventable cause, nor had any one been in extreme danger. Those who perished in that fatal instant of time passed suddenly beyond aid; but those who escaped then are still sustained, or are sustaining themselves sufficiently well. The disaster, big though it be, has yet happened in the midst of plenty and of rural wealth. All around the fated and wasted area there are excellent crops and abundant stores. Those who have lost their agricultural wealth have still some left, and doubtless possess considerable credit. Sooon, therefore, will boats come pouring in by the numerous channels from districts teeming with water-carriage; soon will fresh cattle be swum or ferried across the rivers from the overstocked districts of Eastern Bengal; soon will the grain bazaars be reopened, and the rustic marts be filled with the surplus produce of neighbouring tracts.

The local authorities have indeed opened "relief centres," dotted all over the distressed tracts, and they afford relief in some cases; but this is done very sparingly; and though any case or cases of real danger or sickness will be watched for, so that no life can be lost (as we hope), save from incurable sickness, still we trust that very little relief will be really needed. The relief centres are as much for guard as for relief; are established for the purpose of restoring order, of preventing confusion, of keeping rustic society together, of making every responsible person stick to his work, and of ensuring that public confidence without which trade of all sorts cannot quickly be restored. All this is being done with the utmost energy that the local officers can command, and all the staff, both European and Native, that can reasonably be required, has been or is being despatched to the spot. Our object is to let the poor people see that the authorities are thinking, caring, feeling for them in their misery. This knowledge will brace their nerves, raise their spirits, and induce them to return promptly to all their accustomed industries.

There will be some extra police for a month or two, but that will not be much; also some relief expenses. There probably will be here after some advances to cultivators for purchasing plough-cattle (to replace the cattle drowned), but these advances will be recoverable, and will be made only on security. Altogether the expenses will probably not be beyond the means of local or provincal funds, and I hope to be spared the necessity of asking the Government of India for any financial aid.

We are prepared, so far as medical aid goes, for the contingency of epidemic sickness. Two parties of native doctors have been already despatched, and more will be kept in readiness.

I hope also that there will be no appreciable loss of revenue. The land revenue forms a small part of the profits of the land in these heretofore flourishing tracts, and is paid by very well-to-do persons. We got in all our land revenue during the infinitely worse case of the famine of 1874 in every district of Bengal and Behar, and I fully intend to enforce the same rule now if possible. Nor is there any considerable loss to be feared under the other heads of revenue.

But although I hope for the best regarding the surviving population, I still remember that things might take a turn for the worse, and that there may be distress of which information has not yet reached us. In that case the numerous temporary stations which have been established and the many responsible persons who are moving about have instructions to act with all necessary effectiveness. Sickness and pestilence are the things uppermost in our fears.

The following is the *resume* of the instructions which I gave on the spot to the local authorities:—

1st.—Throughout the devastated tracts to establish posts of observation at points sufficiently numerous to ensure the condition of the people in every village being thoroughly watched, so that, if there are any cases, or even a single case, of dangerous distress, they are it may be surely discovered.

2nd.—To afford relief in any cases where it is necessary to save life; but in all cases short of this extremity, to be very cautious in affording direct assistance of this sort.

3rd.—To stop those attempts at plundering or lawlessness which are to be apprehended after a physical catastrophe, such as that which has occurred.

4th.—To preserve social order; to urge the people to rebuild their cottages quickly; to induce shop keepers to re-open their shops; to re-establish local bazars and markets; to assure all persons, especially those who bring supplies or livestock from without by river, that their boats and property are safe against any sort of attack or interference.

5th.—To encourage and induce all landed proprietors of any grade, superior or inferior, and their agents, to stay in or return to their respective proprietors, to help their tenants and dependants.

6th.—To see that the regular police set a good example, and that the village watchmen stand by their posts.

7th.—To ascertain whether any cash advances will probably be necessary to enable cultivators to purchase cattle for agriculture.

8th.—To investigate numerically the casualties which actually occurred on the fatal night of the 31st October.

9th.—To be paepared to establish medical stations and dispensaries in event of epidemic sickness breaking out.

10th.—To incur such expenditure as may be absolutely necessary under the above instructions, but with this reservation, to be very economical in spending money.

11th.—To arrange for the taking of a new census, on some date during December next, of the people remaining in the local divisions (thanas,) which have suffered from the storm wave.

12th.—To discourage or refuse any applications for remission of land revenue.

13th.—To act promptly in any emergency which may arise, not provided for in these instructions.

The Commissioner of Dacca, Mr. F. B. Peacock, proceeded immediately by steamer with assistance to Backergunge and supervised the local arrangements. The Acting Commissioner of Chittagong, Mr. A. Smith, despatched with excellent promptitude assistance to the Sundeep islands, which we trust arrived in time to prevent dissaster. He and a non-official landholder, Mr. Macalpin, joined my party at Hattea Island. The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. E. Barton, was as prompt as possible in sending every sort of help to the scene of distress; his conduct in that trying moment has received my high commendation. The District Superintendent of Police, M. H. N. Harris, proceeded at once to Dowlutkhan, the spot of all others where his presence was most needed, and was personally very active and resourceful. The Reverend Mr. G. Kerry (of the Baptist Mission) volunteered to visit some of the tracts where hunger was most feared, and distributed supplies from Government among those who were most in need; he was among the first to appear on the scene of destruction. Mr. R. Porch, the Magistrate of Noacolly, speedily organised relief establishment along the coast line of his district. Mr. R. Harvey, manager of the Paikpara estate, proceeded to the islands to assist the distressed tenantry. The Nawab Abdool Ghunnee, of Dacca, sent his steamer and some large boats, which will be very useful for the conveyance of men and of supplies. Most of the Zemindars were now resident, but on hearing of the disaster, they hurried off agents or went in person to their estates. I am sure that they will be found doing their duty as landlords.

It may be asked, in conclusion, whether any protective means against such calamities in future can be devised—any embankments or the like? This question will be duly considered; but at present I know not how to devise such safeguard, nor have I seen any one who can suggest anything. The area to be protected would be too great to be encompassed with protective works. If embankments became breached in such a storm, they would afterwards do more harm than good, for they would prevent or retard the running off and subsidence of the waters. Perhaps the people might build perches for themselves on platforms, on stilts, and the like; but the trees which invariably surround the homesteads serve this purpose admirably, and it is to them that the survivors mainly owe their escape.

There is always this consideration, too, that these disasters, though not unfrequent somewhere or other in a less severe form, do not visit the same locality in such intensity, save at long intervals of time. Without specifying the exact date when the last event of such gravity befell the delta of the Megna—one case of this kind happened in 1822—most people say that there has been nothing like the recent cataclysm since the middle of the last century.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public, it may be observed, has, scarcely any means of knowing how lavish is the outlay on the establishments necessary for the administration of the country; nor does it probably much care how the public money is disposed of so long as the Governmental machinery moves on smoothly. As an instance of such costliness of expenditure, I would take a department with which the public is in constant intercourse, and with the working of which it is in some measure acquainted—the Bombay Custom House. This huge establishment is administered by two Covenanted Civilians, with salaries from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 respectively, assisted by a staff of five Uncovenanted assistants, whose salaries range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 750, or an aggregate of Rs. 2,600. These assistants have, comparatively, no responsibility whatever attached to them, the duties being only to authenticate documents and other similar trifles, and, considering they are of such little significance, it does seem strange that they should be allowed to exist unmodified and absorb so much of the public money which might otherwise be more usefully applied. To tread on the preserves of that sacred class 'the Covenanted," would be a species of sacrilege, and I would fain not meddle with the titbi s that fall to its share, but turn to the grade next below that of assistant, viz:—that of appraiser, which has of late acquired vast amplitude, and which admits of considerable modification. It consists of, as at present, eight hands on salaries graduating from Rs. 100 to Rs. 600, or in all Rs. 2,400 per mensem. The office, it must be confessed, is of considerable importance to the Customs interests, requiring in the holder extensive acquaintance with commercial transactions and constant watchfulness of the fluctuations which the values of the staple products that find their way to this market undergo, and it should consequently have a salary affixed to it commensurate with such responsibilities. It is not by the appointment of raw young men fresh from a university career, as the wisdom of the Custom House authorities has conceived, as appraisers, whom no mercantile firm would entrust with the duties of a salesman, that the interests of Government can be best served. The properly constituted duty of an appraiser being to keep himself fully acquainted with the ruling rates of the market, and by that knowledge to be able to check the values of imports assessed for duty *ad valorem*, three men of ripe years and large experience of trade, suitably paid, would be all that would be necessary. The Inspecting, the Statistical or Reporter Generals, which number twenty-five hands at a cost of Rs. 1,120, and the Account Department, might all be modified or reduced numerically with a goodly saving, and the latter amalgamated with the Cash Department, it not being necessarry that two departments performing like work should exist in the same establishment.

I have noticed, with some degree of particularity all the branches of the land portion of this overgrown establishment, in which there is a redundancy of expenditure, and I shall, with your permission, turn to that huge semi-aquatic limb of it, the so-called Customs Preventive Service. It may not astonish, but it would amaze those who know the value of money, to learn that this establishment costs the State in the superior or European branch of it alone, the enormous sum of Rs. 12,300 a month, or nearly a lac and a half of rupees annually. The officers comprising it being seventy-eight, including Inspectors and Wharfingers on a scale of remuneration rising gradually from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 each per class, presided over by a superintendent on Rs. 650, with a Deputy on Rs. 300, the Superintendent, Deputy, and Inspectors, drawing in addition to salary, the further sum each of Rs. 30 as horse allowance, such a provision being essential, it is said, to them as an amphibious species with equine proclivities. Government has at different times been led into sanctioning large increases of outlay on this establishment, till it has reached the dimensions which now make it, as it were, an engine of obstruction to the trade of the port, without any compensative return. If the duties performed by this department were of a highly responsible nature, or if they required talents or intellectual attainments of a peculiarly high order, skill in any art or trade, or knowledge and experience of any profession, the heavy outlay on it may be easily accounted for, but when it is known that its duties consist chiefly of keeping a tally of goods, both on ship board and ashore, a description of work paid for by landing agencies and others at a rate of remuneration from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per man that expenditure can be taken in no other light than a wanton wastefulness of the public money, and the remedy now most needed should at once be applied. I have trespassed on your time and patience sufficiently long, and I shall conclude by observing that, were the outlay on the Preventive Service reduced by one half the salaries of the employe's would yet be amply remunerative for the work required, be double or treble that as the case may be, of the Customs gate-keeper, vested with far greater responsibilities, and quadruple or sextuple that of an ordinary tallyman, without the least impairment of its efficiency, would still be sufficient to retain the services of the very desirable Poor Whites, and would make a saving to the State of at least three quarters of a lakh of rupees annually which with the retrenchments in the shore branch pointed out, fully one lakh of rupees—a suggestion which in the present emergency, if followed by the thousand and one public departments throughout India, would benefit the State to the extent of preventing it from a resort to borrowing, or subjecting the country to additional taxation.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 25th Nov.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was certainly surprised to read a paragraph in your issue of Wednesday last commenting on some remarks of the *Statesman* anent High and Low Church. Surely a journal of your influence ought rather to endeavour to smooth away than foment religious animosity. It is impossible, too, for the High Church party to have been connected with *anything* for ten centuries, seeing it only dates from 1833 at the furthest, and without instituting comparisons I think you will find that it is very generally admitted by outsiders that many of its priests and teachers have spent the best part of their lives in doing battle with ignorance and brutality, especially in the back slums of London and other large English cities. I see no reason why both "High" and "Low" should not be encouraged to go hand-in-hand in a crusade against vice, and if, while using the same Bible and the same Prayer-book, and both within the pale of the same Church, they are still irreconcileable in doctrine. Need this prevent their uniting in the cause of morality? I think not.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Khangaum, 24th Nov.

*** Both parties have considerable political influence and it was from that point of view that we regarded them. They both, of course, "act in the cause of morality," but their political characteristics are diametrically opposed to each other.—Ed. B.G.

THE GUARDS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You would confer a great boon on the guards of the G. I. P. Railway if you would put a few lines in your valuable paper about the way they are worked and paid.

The guards have to work the same number of hours, and, in some instances more hours than the drivers but there is a great difference in the amount of pay they get.

A fireman and a probationary guard gets very much the same pay. The fireman joins with smaller monthly pay, but his overtime makes up more in nine instances, out of ten than the probationary guard, but after two or three years' service of each it is quite different, for by that time the fireman is made a driver. On a good district, and in the way we are working now, he will draw clear of all deductions from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450, and some draw more than that, because the more hours the driver is on duty the more money he will draw at the end of the month; but the guard, some of whom have been in the Company's service for five or six years, never draw more than from Rs. 110 to Rs. 135 net pay, although sometimes the guard is working from 14 to 20 hours right off and sometimes has to turn to again after only three or four hours' rest, but he never gets one pie extra for his extra work. Why should not the guards get overtime as well as the drivers? They get it on the E. I. Railway. If the Company paid them as they ought to be they would not want all the native brakesmen they have got, for the guards would not grumble at the extra work if they were properly paid for it. We do not begrudge the drivers what they get, for they work hard for it, but the guards should be better paid, and than they would do the extra work without grumbling.—Yours, &c.

SOME OF THE OLD HANDS AND SUBSCRIBERS TO YOUR PAPER.

Shahabad, 24th November.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL 26th November.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C. S., C. S. I., the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, is now at Yawul in the talooka of Sowde. He is engaged in preparing the general report for transmission to Government regarding the present famine which prevails in the Nassick and Khandeish collectorates. Preparations are, I hear, being made upon the Laling hill, near Dhoolia, by the head of the district for the entertainment of the Commissioner, where Mr. Ashburner intends to pass the Christmas holidays.

Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, C. E., C. S. I., the Agent of the Railway Company, was here on Friday last. He left on the same day by a down special train for Hinganghaut in order to inspect the Wurdha Valley State Railway, which is to be opened on the 5th proximo. A recent Government order, on the recommendation of Mr. LeMesurier (the Colonel commandant of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps) announces the appointments of Messrs. W. M. Gairdner and J. O Silvan as honorary surgeons and Mr. T. Corfield as honorary chaplain to the corps. The former officer is stationed at Bhosawul, and the latter are at Egutpoora. It is stated that three officers of the corps are weekly told off to attend the musketry drill under Captain J. Becke, S. C., the Adjutant of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. at Bombay.

Nawab Agha Allee Khan Bahadoor, one of the chiefs of Oudh, accompanied by his family and a son, with sixty followers, arrived on the night of Thursday last. He after a day's halt here left by the ordinary mail train for Bombay. He was much pleased with the arrangements made on the station by the Railway Company for his accommodation. The Nawab is proceeding on the pilgrimage to Kurbala in Arabia.

Mr. J. G. H. Collister, our esteemed Resident Engineer, left on the morning of the 18th inst. for England on privilege leave of absence for one year. There were Mr. E. Dangerfield, the District Engineer of Munmar, Mr. J. Barton, the Resident Engineer of Akola, Mr. Paul Dangerfield, the Assistant Engineer of Neemuch, and Mr. C. M. Bevan, the Resident Engineer of Bhosawul, and a large number of the railway servants present on the station platform, who wished Mr. Collister good-bye and a happy voyage. He is succeeded by Mr. Bevan, a gentleman who has lately arrived from home.

It is stated that a special train of the body guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, from Raichore to Jubbulpore *via* Callian junction, will pass through this station on the morning of the 30th instant. They are conveyed to Delhi. It is rumoured here that a horse-box of the down special train which left this a few days ago, carrying the horses of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accidently caught fire on the railway line near the Jubbulpore station and the agent of the Gaekwar (a Parsee gentleman) was immediately telegraphed for to the scene of the accident. Special trains to Delhi are now-a-days running from various parts of the province.

A cart, loaded with sundry goods has, I hear, been looted on the public road in broad day light between Challisgaum and Dhoolia a few days ago. The police of the district were on the track of the thieves. It is also said that several strong built Rohillas of the native state have lately arrived from the Raojun hills and are doing mischief in the talooka of Challisgaum. The sooner they are turned out of the talooka the better.

AHMEDABAD, 25th Nov.

Fever is very prevalent about here just now; nearly every second person is down with it. I hear that at the stations south of this, so many of the B. B. and C. I. employés are suffering that there are hardly men enough to keep the work going. It appears to be rather a bad type of fever as those attacked are frequently delirious. I suppose it is in a great measure caused by the alternations of heat and cold to which we are at present subjected; the weather being warm during the day and bitterly cold at night and towards morning. Professor Monier Williams, his brother, and nephew are here at present, staying in the house of the Judge, Mr. Tagore, where I hear there is to be a gathering of Hindoo gentlemen to meet them. I expect when the learned Professor comes to understand the character, customs and prejudices of the natives a little better, he will acknowledge the impracticability of his scheme for establishing a college for them at Oxford—of course that is to say unless he is as pig-headed (excuse the vulgarity of the adjective) as his prototype in petticoats, Miss Mary Carpenter. However, *chacun a son goût*, I wish him every success. It will be a new phase in the annals of the town and gown warfare to find a few mild Hindoo freshmen mingling in the fray.

Two public meetings have been held under the auspices of Mr. Tagore and Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, for the purpose of considering the best means to be taken towards rendering assistance to the sufferers in the famine districts, and I believe a subscription has been set on foot. A meeting was also held in the Prarthana Somaj for the same purpose, and about Rs. 400 collected on the spot. I am glad to say that here the price of grain has a downward tendency, though it rose considerably some time ago on account of the quantities bought up and despatched to the Deccan. By the way, is your contemporary's Archibald Forbes, whose letters from the Famine districts have, for some time past, been lacerating the feelings of the Bombay public and who is apparently afflicted with famine on the brain (in more senses than one probably) identical with or own brother to the gushing little gentleman who did duty here as correspondent to the *Times of India* during the time of the flood, and who telegraphed the astounding news to Bombay that the Shaibagh was five miles from the railway station, and that he had swam the whole distance smoking his cigar.

Rumour says that Mr. Tagore is to be removed shortly to Surat, but it does not mention who his successor is likely to be.

I hear that the Bishop has further reforms in view for the benefit of his clergy. They are suggested in the following lines, which may be called

AN EX CATHEDRA SOLILOQUY.

1

The Bishop reclined in his lounging chair,
With his heels on a line with his nose,
Quoth he," Now I've got them to shave off their hair,
"It is time I commenced with their clothes.

2

"A collar's a thing that I thoroughly hate,
An invention of Satan I'm sure,
Besides for the clergy it's quite out of date
And forms a most dangerous lure.

3

A bell topee's as bad, what saint in the world
Ever wore such a thing on his head.
Away from my might be such vanities hurl'd,
And broad wideawakes worn in their stead.

4

A cut-away coat! Oh! Lord, what a sin
Is a cut-away coat in Thy sight!
Whoever that hopeth at length Heaven to win
Would go through the world drest like a fright?

5

The cassock's the thing, or a lengthy black coat,
To flip-flap round their heels in the dirt,
And tied round their waists should be tassels and cord,
While under it all's. . . . *a hair shirt!* '

The Bishop leant back with an air of repose,
For he'd hit the right nail on the head,
And now through his mind there's a thought often goes,
"Why they'll canonize *Me* when I'm dead.

St. E., Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY.

Government Workhouse.—There were four European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

The Levee.—The name of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai should be added to the list of those who were present at the Levée on Friday.

Altamont Chapel.—There will be a celebration of Holy Communion in Altamont Chapel at 7 A.M. on Thursday, the 30th November, St. Andrew's Day.

Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from Dewjee Shamjee, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A Dishonest Servant.—Visla Bheeji, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Trescher and Company, Fort, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing three penknives belonging to that company. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

The Effects of Drink.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Binda Bhowaneedin. Deceased was about 40 years of age and an habitual drunkard. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking."

H. M.'s House of Correction.—There were in all 331 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 72 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 227 by the Magistrates of Police, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 26 by Military Courts-Martial and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 282 were natives and the remaining 49 Europeans.

Bombay Temperance League.—We have been requested to announce that the League will hold a public meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Esplanade, this evening at 8 o'clock, Brigadier General Gell in the chair, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Buchanan Blake, of the Free Church Mission, and Rev. Isaac T. Row, of the American Methodist Mission. The public are cordially invited.

H. M.'s Common Jail.—There were in all 307 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 234 prisoners, including 9 women, of whom 38 were non-labour prisoners, 195 for hard labour and 1 under sentence of death. On the civil side there were 73 prisoners, including 5 women. Of these latter 12 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 61 from the Small Causes Court.

The "Request of a Grandmother."—We were mistaken in supposing that the letter which was dutifully sent to the *Times of India* the other day at "the request of a grandmother" was written by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote. The production was written by Mr. Dinnanath, Mr. Rughoonath's son. We are informed that the list of subscriptions published by our contemporory represents the monthly subscriptions of native ladies, and that the total amount will in a year be very large—over Rs. 2,000.

Cruelty to Animals.—Perrojee Babajee, quarry man, for working his bullock in Mount road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Muttoo Essoo a wood-dealer, for working his bullock in Mazagon road, the animal having a very sore neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Tukaram Sucooo, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2 and Rama Itto, cartman, for working his bullock in Duncan Road, the animal being lame of the "off fore-leg," was fined Rs. 3.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Trinity Chapel Street on view of the body of Jehangeerjee Byramjee. Deceased was a carpenter by trade and aged 25 years. He committed suicide by taking arsenic. About six weeks ago deceased lost his wife and child; since then he has been depressed and did not attend to his work as usual. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his baving committed suicide by taking a poisonous quantity of arsenic."

The late Municipal Election.—The following official notice was issued yesterday from the Municipal Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department:—"I have the honour to inform you that at the election held on the 22nd instant in this office for a representative in the Municipal Corporation for ward No. 1 (Fort, Colaba and Esplanade) Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik was duly elected, receiving eight votes. There was besides the above one vote which was rejected. The 8 votes were recorded by European, 1; Parsees, 2; Hindoos, 5;—total 8.

Off to Delhi.—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and a party of friends left Bombay for Jubbulpore *en route* to Delhi, by the mail train yesterday evening. Long before the hour of departure the Byculla station was crowded by his friends, who numbered about a hundred, and who went there to see him off. Amongst these we noticed Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit, Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Dadiboy Jamasjee, Byramjee N. Sirvai, Hormusjee Nowrojee, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Ahmedbhoy and Ramoobhoy Hubbibhoy, &c. &c. The ladies of Mr. Byramjee's family and children were also present to bid good-bye to him. On the train starting, the whole crowd greeted their friend with cheers.

Fatal Quarry Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Wethee, woman. Deceased was a labourer employed at a quarry at Sewree and aged 30 years. On the afternoon previous, while a blasting operation was being carried out in that quarry, deceased took shelter in a jowlee shed which stood about 125 paces from the blast, when a stone from the blast went through the jowlee roof and struck the deceased on the head. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired from the effects of the wound at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull caused by a stone from a blast having accidentally struck her on the head."

The Excelsior Club.—Perhaps it is not generally known that there has been in existence a Club started a few years ago by a number of young Parsee gentlemen under the above name. As a novelty in the social life of the Parsees, this Club gave a dinner and nautch to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., on their approaching visit to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, at the invitation of the Viceroy of India. The members of the Excelsior Club, in order to give eclat to the entertainment, invited the leading Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, amongst whom we observed Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, &c. &c. The Club is situated on Malabar Hill, or rather the Napean Sea Road, and a temporary marquee was erected to accommodate the guests, who numbered upwards of eighty. The dinner, wines and ices were of the most *recherche* quality; and during the progress of the dinner, as is customary among Parsees, several toasts were proposed and drunk in an enthusiastic manner. Of course, the chief among these were the health of Sir Jamsetjee and Mr. Byramjee, proposed by Mr. Perozsha M. Metha. Every one present journey to Delhi, a happy sojourn there and speedy return to Bombay. The party, after dinner, were treated to a *nautch*; and upon the whole the entertainment passed off very merrily. The front, interior and rear of the Club-house were tastefully decorated, and lit up resplendently. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and party left Bombay yesterday evening, and by slow stages, proceed to Delhi. Sir Jamsetjee and party intend to leave about the 5th proximo.

The Fracas between the Municipal Collector's Peons and some Parsees.—This case was resumed on Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck stood charged at the instance of Pudmakur Dowkur, a receiver of Municipal taxes, with assault and obstructing public servants in the execution of their duty on the 7th October last on the occasion of executing a distress-warrant on defendant. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung for the defence. Witnesses for the defence were examined. Their statements went to show that an assault was committed on defendant on that occasion by the European police officer, Mr. Chislett, but none of the witnesses had seen any assault committed by defendant on complainant. The counsel for the defence also urged that the distraint was illegal, consequently it amounted to trespass on the part of the complainant, and that the defendant was justified to use force or other measures to expel the intruders, complainants, &c. from his premises. The magistrate declined to go into the question of the legality of the distraint which he said

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was a matter for a higher tribunal to settle, but confined himself to the question of assault. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he was satisfied, upon the evidence adduced, that an assault had been committed by defendant, and thereupon fined him Rs. 50. The other case against defendant's cook, named Sorabjee Ruttonjee, with having assaulted Rahimbux Manowla, a Municipal peon, on the same date and on the same occasion, was withdrawn.

His Highness the Nizam.—Almost every day some portion of the baggage and equipage of His Highness the Nizam and suite passes through Poona *en route* to Delhi. Preparations are evidently going on in a grand scale. 500 tents and a number of carriages passed through Poona the other day, intended for His Highness's suite, which we judge will be a very extensive one. His Highness is intending to hold high state at Delhi in honour of the Empress of India.—*Deccan Herald.*

Large Supplies of Grain.—The grain dealers are now having the worst of it, for the city of Poona is so full of grain that they are obliged to sell it for at least as low a price as that for which they brought it into Poona. Some of them have actually been trying the experiment of sending it back as far as Bombay; but, as that has proved unsuccessful, they are now selling it at daily decreasing rates. Grain has been brought in such quantities into Poona from all parts of India that there is no place in which to store any more without incurring a great deal of expense. We hope that grain will now be for a time at least sold at reasonable rates, as the shops and godowns of the grain dealers are choked up with grain.—*Id.*

The Railway Ticket Forgery Case.—This case is still going on in the Railway Magistrate's Court, and a great deal of evidence has been brought before the Court for the prosecution. The case has been adjourned until Tuesday next, for the evidence of witnesses to the handwriting of some of the accused. The prisoner mentioned by us on Friday last was not discharged, but only admitted to bail, as no evidence against him has yet been given. Other evidence may come out during the trial which may implicate him so he has not been discharged. The case is exciting a good deal of interest among the railway authorities. Captain Babington was in Court on Friday last during the hearing of the case. Mr. Narayan Jugonnath Bhide conducts the case for the prosecution in a very able manner.—*Id.*

Railway Servants.—From Lanowlee we learn that the hands there have a heavy time of work. Some of the engine-drivers, we are told, are earning from four to six hundred rupees a month, as they are paid for extra work. The poor guards, we think, ought to get an extra allowance at this busy time. True, new hands have been employed; but the old hands have far heavier work than they usually have. That they cheerfully do the work is no reason why they should not be considered. Guards are more easily obtained than engine-drivers; otherwise the pay of the present guards would necessarily have been increased. We hope, however, that the G. I. P. Railway Company will spend some of their profits in adding to the comfort of the poor guards, and also of the station-masters in the Famine districts. Generosity at such a time will be well repaid in the cheerful alacrity with which extra work will be undertaken in the future.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs Thos. Pilot.

For Venice.—Mrs. Col Hutchinson, Dr. C. M. Russul, Mr. Beaufort.

THE STAR COMPANY.

The members of this deservedly popular company give this evening at the Grant Road Theatre a repetition of the very successful performance of the musical farce "The Two Gregories," followed by the burlesque, "Ill-treated Il. Trovatore." Mr. Comerford, who has again appeared after a short absence caused by severe indisposition, will take a prominent part in the performance. On Saturday last when the same pieces were performed the house was well filled and we may anticipate that few seats will be vacant to-night. Our season has commenced now and the Grant Road Theatre has become a place of fashionable resort.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

The first of what we may probably call the concerts of the season took place yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall. The large room was very well filled, and the number of ladies present was greater than on many previous occasions. The selections were well made, and, we need hardly add well played, the solos and duets for baritone, soprano and baritone met with great applause; the duet, which closed the Concert was admirably and very sweetly sung and was the subject of most favourable comment after the applause had ceased and the end of the Concert offered the much desired opportunity to give opinions free expression. The flute duet must not be omitted for it was a very pretty selection and capitally played. The Concert yesterday afternoon was very successful and may be looked on doubtless as a bright omen for the rest of the season. We hear that a grand evening Concert will be announced shortly to be given in the Town Hall by the Glee Society. H. E. the Governor will be present. The proceeds will be given to the Famine Relief Fund. A brilliant entertainment may be expected.

CLAIM FOR RETURN PASSAGE MONEY TO ENGLAND.

ALEXANDER HARVEY vs. W. NICOL AND CO.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, the plaintiff sued the defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 680, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 2nd July 1876, making in all Rs. 704-7-8, being the amount of passage money from Madras to Southampton by the P. and O steamer, which defendants agreed to pay on the plaintiff's leaving India. The case was heard before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, when Mr. Craigie (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rimington, (Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Craigie applied to have this case heard first on the ground that the plaintiff was going away to Bellary to-day, and that his presence was especially necessary. Mr. Craigie then briefly stated the nature of the case and read the correspondence.

Mr. Rimington, for the defence, contended that his clients never made an agreement to provide the plaintiff with a passage from Madras to Southampton. He objected to the letter of the 23rd November 1868 being put in on the ground that it was not stamped, and that the claim was barred. If the agreement was proved the plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 500 only, and no more.

His Honor—Was there a previous agreement to the letter of the 23rd November 1868?

Mr. Craigie—I rely upon the letter, and if necessary, on the real agreement made in May.

Mr. Rimington said, assuming plaintiff had an agreement, he went home, and on his return he asked for passage money. The agreement, Mr. Rimington took it, was that plaintiff was to go to Bombay, work as an assistant at the sam mills for three years; and at the end of the period, defendants were to provide him with a passage home.

His Honor—They paid his passage out?

Mr. Rimington said they did. At the expiration of the term plaintiff, who was going to join the Berar Company, went to defendants and asked for his passage money, and they were perfectly justified in refusing it. As to his going to Madras and thence to Southampton, he might as well have gone to Singapore for a long sea voyage, and thence to Southampton, and have yet claimed his passage money of the defendants.

Mr. Craigie said there was an agreement made at the time of the engagement, but there was a fresh agreement made in May 1868. When the term expired, plaintiff went to Nicol and Co. and asked for his passage money, when they said they would pay when he went home. When the plaintiff got unengagement with the Berar Company, he went to Nicol & Co. and asked them for a writing promising him the passage money; and then the letter of the 23rd November 1868 was given. He said he was not going to England, and asked them to keep the passage open.

His Honor remarked that what Nicol and Co. said on the termination of the agreement was "We shall be bound to provide you with a passage home as we were at the date of the agreement;" but they did not agree to pay the passage money even if he remained in the country.

Mr. Craigie—What Nicol and Co. contend is that Mr. Harvey was unemployed on the termination of the agreement; and they thereupon agreed to pay his passage when he went home.

His Honor—They could only mean a passage from Bombay.

Mr. Craigie said the price of a passage from Madras was the same as that from Bombay; but plaintiff was at the time at Madras, and he went home from Madras.

His Honor said he could not hear the case that day beyond taking the examination of the plaintiff, who was going away.

Mr. Alexander Harvey—I am a merchant of Bellary and a partner in the firm of Harvey and Sabaputty of Bellary. I was formerly in the employ of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and entered their employ under this agreement. (Produced.)

The agreement is as follows:—

London, 3rd January, 1865.

Alexander Harvey,
Walton, Neilston, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—We have received your letter of to-day and have pleasure in confirming your engagement to go to Bombay in the employment of our friends, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. as an assistant in their Saw Mill and Timber Yard. This engagement is to be for three years from the date of your arrival in Bombay, and your salary is to be Rs. 250 per month, your passage to and home being paid by us. Medical attendance will be provided you at Bombay, and in case your health should fail before the expiry of your term, then a free passage home will be given you. It is of course understood that this engagement is binding upon Messrs. W. and Co. only during your good conduct. We have secured your passage by steamer leaving Marseilles on the 20th instant.

Smith, Fleming and Co.

P. S.—We have paid you to-day £25 for outfit, which is independent of the salary to be paid you.

Mr. Rimington objected to the agreement, which was unstamped in India, being received in evidence.

His Honour decided that it could go in.

Witness continued.—It is dated 3rd January 1865. My engagement terminated in February 1868. I made demand in May 1868, and asked Mr. Hamilton Maxwell to keep the passage open for me. He agreed to do so. I remained in India after that. I was unemployed until November 1868, and then I was employed by the Berar Company. I then applied for my passage in money. They said they would not pay me money, but would give me my passage when I asked for it. I asked for a document, and it was given me. (Produced.)

It was as follows:—

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

Alexander Harvey, Esq.

Dear Sir,—At your request we now confirm the arrangement we made with you in May last regarding the payment of your passage to England per terms of your agreement. We agree to leave the matter open, and consider ourselves still bound to provide you with a passage to England, as we were bound to do at the termination of your agreement.—We are, &c.

W. Nicol and Co.

Mr. Rimington objected to the document being received. Plaintiff paid a penalty of Rs. 20, and the document was admitted.

Witness continued—It is dated 23rd November 1868. Mr. Maxwell gave it to me. He was at the time aware that I was in the employ of the Berar Company. I had a policy of fidelity from the European Insurance Company.

Mr. Rimington admitted that Mr. Maxwell knew the plaintiff was employed. It was a very doubtful employment.

Witness continued—Mr. Maxwell drafted the letter; it was copied by a clerk; and was subsequently signed by him.

Mr. Craigie—At the time the letter was written, was anything said as to the period during which it was to hold good?

Mr. Rimington objected to the question under the Evidence Act; and the question was not allowed.

Mr. Craigie—It is difficult to explain the meaning of the words, "we agree to leave the matter open," which were used in a peculiar sense; and unless the plaintiff is allowed to explain, the meaning won't be clear.

His Honour did not allow the question to be put.

Witness continued.—After the signing of this agreement, I remained in India until July 1876. On the 19th June 1876, I wrote this letter to W. Nicol and Co. (Produced.)

Mr. Craigie read the letter, which is as follows:—

Bellary, 19th June 1876.

Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—In terms of letter (copy enclosed) kindly take my passage from Madras to Southampton per steamer sailing 1st July. If they will not grant Madras tickets in Bombay, kindly telegraph me, and I can take it myself on receipt of your cheque for Rs. 680, which is the amount of passage-money from Madras or Bombay. In any case, telegraph, as I want to secure room in that steamer. Herewith stamp for the purpose. You will observe that the amount of passage-money is smaller now than it was in 1868, as you are large gainers in interest.—I am, &c.

A. Harvey.

Witness continued—This is a copy of the reply which I received from Nicol and Co.

Mr. Craigie read the letter, which is as follows:—

Bombay, 21st June 1876.

A. Harvey, Esq., Bellary.

Dear Sir,—We have your letter of the 19th. You must be under a misapprehension if you consider that our letter of the 23rd November 1868, copy of which you hand us, binds us to provide you with a passage to England now. On the termination of your engagement with us in 1868, we were bound to supply you with a free passage, provided you did not desire to remain in the country, and as you were anxious to remain here if you could obtained employment, we undertook still to give you a passage in the event of your being unsuccessful in your endeavours. When once you obtained employment, our agreement became void. We telegraph you to-day to this effect.—Yours, &c.

W. Nicol and Co.

Mr. Craigie—What is the defence of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., your Honor?

The following reply was also read:—

Bellary, 24th June 1876.

Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I thank you for your telegram of 21st reading as follows:—"Original agreement void. Writing to-day." I immediately, on your behalf, engaged my passage from Madras to Southampton in the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, advertised to sail thence 1st July. The statements contained in your favour under reply are incorrect. I left your employment about 27th April 1868, and after getting the post of manager of the Berar Company in November 1868, you were good enough to extend the time indefinitely for giving me my passage to Europe on my application for the amount of the passage in money. A reference to your books will show you I left in April, and to the Berar Company that I was in their employment at the date of your letter promising the passage. Seeing, therefore, that your reason for giving the letter was the opposite of what you state—no doubt inadvertently, as a long time has elapsed—please send me a cheque to Madras, care of Suleman Moladina, Francis Joseph Street, in refund of what I have paid the P. and O. Company. I am quite certain I was manager of the Berar Company when you wrote your letter; in fact my appointment in that post was the reason for demanding my passage-money, as then I did not want the passage which I had a right to. If you cannot satisfy yourselves on this point, I can prove it to you, but as said above, the Berar Company would put you right at once. The time is so long gone by that your forgetfulness is quite excusable; and I am sorry to occasion you the present trouble.—I am, &c.

A Harvey.

Witness continued—When Nicol and Co. refused my passage, I took it at Madras to Southampton. I paid Rs. 680. I left Madras on the 2nd July 1876. When I was in England, I saw Mr. Fleming, Mr. Nicol, and Mr. McIlwraith.

Mr. Rimington objected to this evidence, unless Mr. Craigie consented to a commission going to England.

His Honour—I can give you a commission if it is necessary. But I can't refuse to hear the evidence.

Mr. Craigie was allowed to consult his client upon this point before proceeding further.

Witness continued—They were all present when I talked over the matter. Mr. Fleming seemed annoyed at the matter, and said the money ought to have been paid at once. He said writing letters was quite a different thing from an interview, and asked me, when I was in Bombay, to do him the favour to see Mr. Maxwell personally. That request was repeated on three different days by one or the other of the partners. I am certain it was made by Mr. Fleming on the first occasion. May I say, your Honor, that the suit is brought on principle, and not for the sake of the Rs. 680? On my return to Bombay, I wrote to Mr. Maxwell for an interview. Subsequently I received a letter from Mr. Maxwell, stating that he saw no necessity for an interview.

It was as follows:—

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1876.

A. Harvey, Esq.

Sir,—Having failed through your lawyer to recover your passage-money to England, there is not the slightest need of your calling on me regarding it.—Yours, &c.

H. Maxwell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—The Berar Company was a new company which had not been successful when I took charge of it. It was in the hands of a native firm, Tapidas Varjdas and Co. The management was about six years afterwards transferred to Gaddum and Co. There was at the time no doubt that I would be able to work harmoniously with the native firm. There was a dispute at the making of the appointment. Mr. Tapidas objected to the company paying a first-class fare for me. Mr. Brown, of Nicol and Co., arranged the dispute; and Mr. Maxwell may have been aware of it. I bought and sold cotton on my own account for three years. I have now a partner. I was only one year in the service of the Berar Company. My agreement was only for a year. I got a better appointment in Madras. After the expiration of my agreement with the Berar Company, I did not make a demand upon Nicol and Co. As a matter of fact I did not apply to them for my passage from November 1868 to June 1876. I went to England in July 1876 on my private business, and returned last week. I went from Madras for a longer sea voyage. I was informed, while I was in Madras, that my solicitor, Mr. Craigie, had an interview with Mr. Maxwell, but that he failed to make an impression upon Mr. Maxwell. I will say that I think I must have mentioned to Mr. Fleming in London that I would take Mr. Maxwell into court on my return to Bombay, and that I had placed the matter in a solicitor's hands. I won't swear I did mention it. I can't tell you why I did not call upon Mr. John Fleming to pay the money. The letter being signed in Bombay, I think I should sue in Bombay. The man who signs a document is, I suppose, the man to pay your money. I made no demand upon Mr. Fleming, Mr. Nicol, or Mr. McIlwraith in London.

Re-examined by Mr. Craigie.—From the time of the expiration of the agreement to the date of my leaving Madras, I had been in India all the time, I am sorry to say.

This concluded the *de bene esse* examination; and, subject to Mr. Rimington's application for a commission, the case was adjourned until the 25th January next.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

BEATING A MAN TO DEATH WITH A SHOE.

Khyee Mahomed Hajee Saheb, a Mahomedan, by trade a shoemaker, was charged with having, on the 17th of September, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Wusson Laloo, by striking him with a shoe. He was also charged on a second count with causing to the deceased man grievous bodily hurt. Mr. Webb prosecuted, and Mr. Fox appeared for the defence. The facts of the case were that on the day in question the deceased man, who was a seller of curds, was plying his trade in the Shoemakers' Gully, Bhendy Bazaar, where the prisoner's shop is situated, and the prisoner called him and asked to be served with some curds. A dispute arose over the bargaining which followed, and some strongly abusive language was used on both sides, with the result that the prisoner raised a shoe which he held in his hand and struck the deceased on the left side. Either from the strength of the blow or because he slipped on the wet street, the man fell to the ground, and while he was still in a recumbent position the prisoner struck him several times with the shoe on the side of his head. A police sepoy, who was called to the spot, found the man lying in the road insensible and bleeding from the left ear, and had him conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where the deceased died the same evening from the effects of a fractured skull, and extravasation of blood on the brain. Besides his skull being fractured, the brain was contused and lacerated, and both the lower jaw and cheek-bone were broken. Mr. Fox, for the defence, did not call any witnesses, but asked the jury to believe that the death of the curd-seller was caused, not in consequence of any blows struck by the prisoner, but by injuries produced by a fall and by his head coming into contact with the ground. In summing up the evidence, the learned judge drew attention to a positive opinion expressed by Dr. Blanc, Senior Surgeon at the Jamsetjee hospital, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, that the injuries which caused death could not have been produced by a fall. Dr. Blanc said, also, that the deceased's skull was an exceptionally brittle one. The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The prisoner said there was no enmity between him and the deceased, and he did not intend to cause his death. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

STEALING IVORY.

Dorabjee Sorabjee, a Parsee, was charged with stealing, on the 10th September last, two pieces of ivory, value Rs. 130, from the shop of Veerjee Govind Ramchund, dealer in ivory, Mombadevie. The ivory was missed from the prosecutor's shop the day after the prisoner had been there, and the prisoner was afterwards found to have sold it to another merchant, Muncherjee Burjorjee, who, in turn, disposed of it at a profit of about 130 per cent. Muncherjee was one of the witnesses called for the prosecution, and in answer to questions from the learned Judge, he said when he bought the ivory from the prisoner he was not aware of its value. He thought the prisoner was an honest man, because he signed a paper stating that he had sold him the ivory. The prisoner had been twice previously convicted at the sessions, on the first of which occasion he was sentenced to two years, and on the second to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and four separate times before the magistrates. The prisoner said he had purchased the ivory, and given Rs. 1-12 as. per seer for it, and sold it again at a profit of only 4 annas per seer. The market price of the ivory at the time had been proved to be Rs. 4-12 as. per seer. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

The following sentences have been imposed in cases of prisoners who pleaded guilty:—

Joosuff Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, for house-breaking and theft, 7 years' transportation.

Rama Pochatee, a Hindoo, for house-breaking and theft, one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Rama Jeewa, a Hindoo, for house-breaking and theft, two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdoola Cadur, a Mahomedan, for theft, three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Crishna Raghoo, a Hindoo, for theft, three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ludda Hurree, a Hindoo, for theft, eighteen months' imprisonment.

Saad Nuseeb, a Mahomedan, for kidnapping a little boy with intention to dispose of him, so that it was likely he would become a slave, seven years' transportation.

Talab Abla, who had been previously convicted for theft, seven years' transportation.

The Sessions will be continued to-day.

NOTICES.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

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12 " .... 5 " "

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By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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CONTENTS:
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
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Will be Published in December,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette,* has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide,* issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(*The Geographical Magazine.*)

Mr. Maclean has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Presidency, to the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahabaleshwur, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide,* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum,* and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman*).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide,* and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.
PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
" " with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........ " 2,000,000
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With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.
NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.				Without Pofits.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.
Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.
The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.
Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........£ 76,925
Do. 1862........£300,690
Do. 1872........£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. Hill Williams, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.
NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS. AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*
[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]
No Entire Forfeiture of Policies.
Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
Promissory Notes or Paid-up Policies issued.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
Entire Direction in India.
Funds Invested in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
Assurances effected in Twelve different Forms.
Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits applied every Three Years—(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale;* (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
Eighty per cent. of the Premiums are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A fixed and liberal Surrender Value after one year of 85 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [without this the best of Systems cannot succeed]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
Claims paid one month after proof of Death.
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

The Company's Affairs are periodically investigated by an Independent Actuary.
THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICYHOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.
Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes, whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted Professional, or Commercial.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
(with Power to Increase).
HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.
Consulting Actuary.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.
Secretary.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
Chief Agents for Western India.
Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH.
Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.
"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
Participating Policyholders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.
INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—
1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid-up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.
REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.
In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature.
Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.
For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to
FLETCHER and SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

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